The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 45 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

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For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

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Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FINE WHITE

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Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:

20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 267,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Puket

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, Loncon, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPCRATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Teingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street,

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 9 AND 10 KAMATIPURA STREET.

Suit No. 929 of 1916.

Dayamboo and another .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Mariambee and others .....Defendants.

and

Suit No. 366 of 1917.

Mariambai Miyanji .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Amtoolaboo widow and ors .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent decree dated the 24th September 1917, passed in the abovenamed or suits the two immoveable properties described in the following particulars will be put up for sale by Public Auction by and under the order of the Receiver, Amtoolaboo widow of Mahomedally Abdoolally Roopawalla by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the sale of each property being held on the premises on the days and at the hour following that is to say:—

LOT I.—The property situate at Foras Road and Kamatipura 10th Street THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st February at 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT II.—The property situate at Kamatipura 9th Street the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the abovenamed suits in the two immoveable properties described below namely:—

LOT I.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being partly on the Eastern side of the public Road leading to Byculla known as Foras Road and partly of the Public Road known as Sukhlaji Street and on the southern side of Kamatipura, 10th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay comprising two plots one of which contains by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and is of Quit and ground rent tenure and the other of which contains by admeasurement 404 square yards and is of Government Leasehold tenure both which said plots of land are together bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property now or later belonging to Kumbattwalla Borah on or towards the west partly by Foras Road and partly by Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 10th street and on or towards the South by a sweepers' passage which said pieces of land are registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4933, New No. 11164, Old S. N. 4628 and New Survey No 2/6833 and portion of Old Nos. 71. 83, New Nos. 16079, 16087 and New Survey No. 6833 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E. Ward, Nos. 1909 and 868 and Street Nos. 148—150 and 152 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jiwakhan Tyabally and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Receiver.

LOT II.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or chawl built thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of Kamatipura 9th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 386 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the property of a Parsi, on or towards the North partly by a sweepers' passage an partly by the property formerly in the occupation of Jivakhan Tyabally and Abdool Hoosein Tyabally and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 9th Street which said premises form portion of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 105, New No. 16110, Old S. No. 2/4627 and New S. No. 1/6830 and the chawl standing whereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "E" No. 1803 Street, Nos. 133, 135 and 145 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jiwakhan Tyabally deceased and are now in the possession of tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Chotalal Mangaldas at his shop at Dadar Cross Lane, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Hurakhji.

S. S. Yetoselo Maroo.

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 5252.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at Ganeshwadi behind the temple of Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Seth Morarji Jeram Naranji of Old Hanuman Lane.

26 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 999 or others and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES SATIN CALENDAR OF MANEKJI PETIT'S MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thucker Ramdas Pitamber at the corner of Champagully near Sancha Gully, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth D. S. Mehta.

2 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 1303 wg. 7 lbs.
2 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 1313 wg. 7½ lbs.
4 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 1324 wg. 8 lbs.
7 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 3301 wg. 8½ lbs.
9 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 3501 wg. 9 lbs.
7 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 3701 wg. 9½ lbs.
2 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 3901 wg. 10 lbs.
3 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 4101 wg. 10½ lbs.
7 bales each 40 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 4501 wg. 11½ lbs.
3 bales each 40 pieces Satin Calender of Manekji Petit's Mills No. 4701 wg. 12 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1918.

'The Silk you have been admiring'

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN STABLES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS & Co.

THE SALE DATE OF THIS PROPERTY IS CHANGED TO 7TH MARCH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Co., Veterinary Surgeon, opposite the Allbless Baug, at Charni Road, Girgaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 1,788 1/3 square yards be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the oart of Panjrapole charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker, and on the South by the moiety of the oart of Gopinath Damaji, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No 1842, Old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 8042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1175, and Street No. 1, which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864, and made between Bhicaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864 (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, admeasuring 187 square yards be the same little more or less and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhan Wasoodeo and partly by the property of thirdly hereinafter described, on the South by the property firstly hereinafter described on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Churney Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuages and buildings, standing thereon, admeasuring 194 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 5.147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaewady"), and situate at Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji, and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephen's stables, on the North by the property of Shree Fabibi, wife of Mahomed Ismail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawala, standing in the Books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 145 (1-2) and 146 (1a) and Street Nos. 12, 12a, and 13a assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pension Tax Nos. 58-152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July, 1890, and made between Nowroji Bhicaji and Manecklal Atmaram. The then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from the 1st day of January, 1890, with an option of renewal for another 50 years.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co. or the undersigned will receive offers up to THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1918, for the purchase of the said private contract.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st day of Feb., 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Janjira" Chambers Wodehouse Road Fort, very valuable teak and black wood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. Edward B. Richey of Messrs. Park Davis & Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1918.

CRUSADE

AGAINST

CONSUMPTION.

DURING FEBRUARY

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

Every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, 8 a.m. to noon, 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Other days by appointment.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

(of Lonavla.)

EATLIBOI BUILDING

Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Road, BYCULLA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.

Doctor's nephew puts on 12 lbs. and expects to return to work shortly.

Last stage case, certified "Hopeless," after a few weeks Bombay Doctor staggered at her rapid improvement certifies "Decidedly now in 1st stage."

Another spent many months in a Sanatorium with no result. After two months' treatment resumes work.

Santa Cruz patient makes such rapid progress that after one month his Doctor decides he needs no further treatment.

Sanatorium case daughter of famous Indian gentleman—She is almost cured and has returned to her home to the delight of her parents. Weight increase 2 or 3 lbs. a week.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.

Last stage, reduced to a skeleton, death expected every day.

Two of his friends travel hundreds of miles to report his wonderful recovery.

My remedy is recommended by men on active service both in Army and Navy.

It will save hundreds of lives. Come and see me, it costs you nothing and will serve your life.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 1 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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Payable Strictly in Advance.

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	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs 25-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 13-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 6-8
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 2-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A HINDU CLERK, knowing English. Apply to Box. No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2611.

WANTED.—A LIBRARIAN for Darbhanga Raj. Pay 75—100, must be an Orthodox Hindu with knowledge of English and Sanskrit. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga. 2613

WANTED—A HINDU AYAH for a newly born child and household work in a respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2592

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A CLERK knowing English and Gujrathi Accounts for Quetta, typewriting essential Apply with testimonials personally to N. M. CHINOY, Esq., c/o Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder. 2630

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ENGINEER, experienced in building works for Quetta. Apply with testimonials personally to N. M. CHINOY, Esq., c/o Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder. 2629

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST with good knowledge of English, insight into Gujarati Accounts and must write good English and Gujarati writing. Apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2624

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, with good knowledge of English and correspondence. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Apollo Street. 2870.

WANTED FOR BOMBAY—A FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN, capable in Steel Structural and Building Drawing work. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply by letter giving full particulars of experience and salary required to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2628

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Thana City Municipality. Pay Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 2. Apply with testimonials to B. H. SHRINGARPURE, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Thana. 2602.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST by a Hindu Undergraduate as a CLERK, in a firm or office. Write to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2622

WANTED.

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for selling Shares. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 2626

WANTED.—An experienced CANVASSER for printing press. Apply with pay and certificates to Box No. 837 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED by Englishman for 9 months certain small BUNGALOW, facing sea within ten miles of Bombay. Write to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED—Competent CANVASSER for an Export Import firm. Good remuneration and prospects. Apply to Box No 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2472

WANTED to buy Steam BOILERS an ENGINES about 200 Indicated Horse Power, 150 pounds pressure. CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY LIMITED, 35-37, Apoll Street, Bombay. 2542

WANTED—Five gallons capacity empty IRON DRUMS and forty gallons capacity empty WOODEN CASKS. Apply Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2614

A CAPITALIST would prefer to act as a GUARANTEE BROKER of any well established European or Indian firm. Apply with full particulars of business and terms to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2625

WANTED.—Urgently Rs. 600 Loan, interest 30 per cent. per annum, repayable in monthly instalment of Rs. 50, on promote. Another Rs. 500 Loan, interest 10 per cent. per annum, Security Endowment Policy. Apply Box No. 844 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2634

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in mofussil to canvass Marriage, Life Policies and to secure orders for Soap, Hosiery, Sundry Goods, etc. Pay Rs. 25 plus commission. Cash deposit Rs. 500 necessary. Apply EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LD., Fort, Bombay. 2446

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Four MOTOR CARS, including 2 Wolseley, 1 Prasier, 1 Ford, at a very moderate price. Apply in writing M. FOLLERT, 61 B, Dady Terrace, Cumballa Hill. 2623

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & Co's Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours, on TUESDAY, 26 & WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Large SHOPS at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. Apply MANAGER. 2516

FOR HIRE—A fine MOTOR CAR, for all purposes. For terms apply Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2627

TO LET—A spacious furnished BUNGALOW, situate on Khandala Road, at Lonavla, ventilated on all sides, with outhouses, wells and rich garden. Apply Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2632

TO LET.—From 1st March, a Spacious GODOWN in the vicinity of Meadow Street, can be used as motor garrages, or Shops, with two entrances. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Sole Agents. Telep. No. 3430. 2615

TO LET.—AT BORIVILI, a commodious Upper storied BUNGALOW, about 5 minutes walk from the station. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2612.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

CINEMA—An unique opportunity to intending Cinema Theatre Builders. A centrally-situated Freehold Plot of Land, most suitable for constructing a new Cinema, one minute's walk from the Grant Road Station or Tram Terminus, to be let on long lease or sold. Apply Box No. 831, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 21st February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made upto December, 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 21st February, 1918, to Wednesday, the 27th February, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.

K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February, 1918. 2402

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

C. F. MORRIS.
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay, Sailors' Home Society.

2610

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

OWING to the death of Mr. GULAM HUSEN CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 2609

WANTED CHIEF AGENCY.

WE are willing to undertake on Commission any business for Deccan and at Poona, Chief Agency would do better. Canvassing orders by travelling, if desired. Business experience over 20 years, travelled throughout India. Best credentials and references given.

Particulars can be had from:—

Messrs. TOKEKAR & Co.,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.

Poona, 8th February, 1918. 2559

NOTICE.

THE OPENING CEREMONY of the new premises of the shop of Messrs. MONJI SUNDERJI at the Old Post Office Building on the Kalbadevi Road, was performed by His Highness Shri Virjasinghji Saheb Bahadur of Rajpipla at 11-30 on WEDNESDAY, 20-2-18.

Our customers and patrons are requested to communicate with us at the new below-mentioned address.

THAKKAR MONJI SUNDERJI.
Fancy Cloth Merchant.
Kalbadevi Road,
Old Post Office Building, Bombay. 2597

FOR SALE.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
AT
MODERATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES. Large quantity always in stock.

For rates, etc., please apply to—

JAINORLABEDIN ALLIBHOY,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY.

2450

WILSON COLLEGE DAY

WILL BE OBSERVED ON SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1918.

10-30—12—Scientific Experiments and Short Addresses by Principal Nelson Fraser and Professor of the College.

4—5-30—Music, Recitations, Sports etc.

6—7-30—Chief Meeting: The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., will preside, and Mrs Carmichael will distribute prizes: addresses by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Frank Beaman and others.

7-45—9—Cinematograph, specially war films.

All Wilsonians are very cordially invited.

C. N. VAKIL,
Chairman of Committee.

Wilson College, Feb. 19. 2587

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

COLLECTION OF DEMURRAGE ON WAGONS TO BE UNLOADED BY CONSIGNEES.

WITH a view to securing greater use of wagons, all stations will, with effect from the 1st March, 1918, be opened for the unloading of wagons until further orders, on Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday, so that merchants receiving wagons to their address, which they are required to unload, may do so.

2. In future Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday will be reckoned in charging demurrage. These days will not, however, be taken to account in charging wharfage.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office for the supply, for the period of one year from 1st May, 1918, of School Furniture (comprising Section (A) Wooden Furniture, Section (B) Physical Exercise Articles, Section (C) Clocks and Section (D) Drinking Vessels etc. on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m (B.T.) Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section.

2. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School building, (situated at Carnac Road.)

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of 2,000, Rs 200, Rs 200 and Rs 500 for sections A, B, C, and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary.

Schools Committee Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay,
13th February, 1918. 2456.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY CLERKS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, to fill the following vacancies:—

One on Rs. 150, one on Rs. 90, one on Rs. 60.

Men with previous experience of Military Works Services or Public Works Department work preferred, but not essential. Apply at once to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Command, Poona. 2617

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOKULDASS BALLABHDAS COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
JUBBULPORE.

HAVING regard to enquiries and offers made in response to the advertisement relating to the sale of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill belonging to the G. B. Cotton Manufacturing Company resolved to be wound up voluntarily inviting offers till the 28th February, 1918, the public are hereby further informed that the said offers or any received hereafter or made on the spot will be considered and negotiated till MONDAY, the 4th March 1918, (2 p.m.)

Intending purchasers desiring to make offers and negotiate on the spot are requested to attend at the office of the Liquidators of the said Company at Hanuman Tal, Jubbulpore.

The sale consists of the following:—

NAME OF MACHINERY.

12 gins: 11 Blow Machines.
199 Spinning Machines (Spindles 18406)

WEAVING.
Looms.

32in. to 40in.	115
42in. to 50in.	134.
52in. to 60in.	101.
Above 60in.	12
Newar	1
	363
Unserviceable	28
	391.

72 OTHER MACHINES.

11 Dobbies; 7 Twill Mothins.
26 Twill: 1 Tape loom.
1 Turkey Towel; 1 Calender
1 Finishing Machine.
1 Finishing Calender.
2 Winding Frames.
1 Pirn Winding.
1 Drum Winding.
2 International Winding.
6 Wraping Frames.
3 Sizing Machines.
3 Sizing vats and boiler.
1 Boiling Pan.
2 Folding Machines.
1 Plating Machine.
1 Hydraulic Cloth Press.

ENGINE.

1 Double tandem compound Condensing 20in. and 32in. by 5ft. Stroke by W. & J Yates and Thom.

BOILER.—2 By Beeley Lancashire; 30' x 7' x 125 Press.

1 Babcock and Wilcock tabular; 125 lbs. Press.

STEAM DUNKEY.—1 W. Gale.

ECONOMIZER.—1 Greens 80 Pipes.

MECHANIC SHOP.—2 Lathes; 2 Drilling Machines; 1 Planing Machine; 1 Slotting Machine; 1 Wheel cutting Machine; 1 Steam Engine for driving mechanic shop; 1 humidifier Engine and Pumps;

BALING.—1 Cloth Baling Press, Hydraulic with pumps Millshed with a floor space of 112593 Sq. Ft; Subsidiary buildings occupying an additional 54024 Sq. Ft.

LAND.—About 12 Acres, near the Madan Mahal Railway Station (G. I. P. Railway).

Preference will be given to the purchasers in the following order:—

(1) The purchasers willing to work the Mills at Jubbulpore N. B.—Concession will be shown to such a purchaser.

(2) Failing the above negotiation and in the event of the Mills being removed from Jubbulpore purchasers willing to take the Mills including the above materials in one lot (Book Value Rs. 835007, exclusive of depreciation Rs. 168754, on mechinery).

(3) If the Mills are not purchased as a whole, purchasers of the mechinery in one lot estimated at about Rs. 675000.

(4) Failing the purchase of the machinery in one lot purchasers of parts in suitable lots at reasonable prices.

(5) After the disposal of machinery, land, buildings etc., will be sold to purchasers either as a whole or in parcels as considered convenient at reasonable prices. N. B.—Purchasers of the whole in one lot will be shown concession.

All communications to be addressed to:—THE OFFICE ASSISTANT to Liquidators, office G. B. Mills Co. Ltd., Hanoomantal, JUBBULPORE C. P.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1918.

BUSINESS.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1918-19.
2. To consider the question of appointing Trustees for the immoveable properties of the Club.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 6th February, 1918. 2316

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1917.
(2) To declare a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February, to 7th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1913. 2460

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 23, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1917.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th February to Saturday, the 9th March 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
23, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 21st February, 1918. 2620

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAYS.

WITH effect from Sunday, the 24th February, 1918, the following will be the revised daily train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

470 UP MIXED.

	H.	M.
Matheran Dep.	8	0
Neral Arr.	9	33

471 DOWN MIXED.

	H.	M.
Neral Dep.	10	0
Matheran Arr.	12	0

472 UP MIXED.

	H.	M.
Matheran Dep.	14	25
Neral Arr.	15	58

473 DOWN MIXED.

	H.	M.
Neral Dep.	16	30
Matheran Arr.	18	30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1918. 262A

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO and TOOLSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO, both of Bomaby Hindoos have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure redeemed from the payment of all Pension and Tax thereon together with the messuages tenements buildings and bungalow with outhouses standing thereon and known as "Dina Lodge," situate, lying and being on the West side of Ridge Road at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5939 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2711, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7186 and bounded on the East by the said Ridge Road on the West by the property formerly of Cursondas Madhavdas and now of Sundrabai Wardhe, daughter of Narayan Wasoodeo Dabholkar, on the North by the property formerly of Nemchand Malabchand and now of Lalji Doongersey and on or towards the South by the property of Vijbhukandas Atmaram and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3196(1) Street Nos. 110-112 Ridge Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Narotamdas Ramji and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenant.

Dated the 16th day of February 1918.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
2557. Purchaser's Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RUNCHORDAS BAPUBHAI VISRAM, late of Bombay Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, and a Share-broker ....Deceased.

RATILAL RAGHUNATH MEHTA, of Bombay Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Gordhandas minor son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of February, 1918.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
2621 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS VURJEEVUNDAS has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances of the five several pieces of land hereditaments and premises more particularly in the schedule hereunder written firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly described subject as to the said piece of land hereditaments and premises firstly described to an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1913, and as to the said several pieces of land hereditaments and premises secondly, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly described to other 4 several Indentures of lease bearing date the 18th of September, 1913, respectively, all which said 5 Indentures of lease are made between the said Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas of the one part and Hanuman Ramprasad of the other part.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our office in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—Plot No. 3—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road (now Lamington Road), without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83.459, and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor and partly by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Bejonji Vakil and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (1D) and Street No. 6F.

SECONDLY—Plot No. 4:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road (now Lamington Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 538.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83,459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto firstly described on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto thirdly described, on or towards the North by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jehangir Bejonji Vakil and partly by the property of the Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (1E) and Street No. 6G.

THIRDLY—Plot No. 5:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, (now Lamington Road) without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 504.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83,459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto secondly described on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto fourthly described, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto fifthly described, and on or towards the South by the property of the Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with the premises fourthly described under D Ward Nos. 1799 (1) and (1a) and Street Nos. 6 and 6B.

FOURTHLY—Plot No. 6—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, (now Lamington Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 533 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83,459, and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto thirdly described on or towards the West and South by the property of the Church Mission and on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with the premises thirdly described under D Ward Nos. 1799 (1) and (1a) and Street Nos. 6 and 6B.

FIFTHLY—Plot No. 8:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road (now Lamington Road), without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of the Government Police Department and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor in the schedule hereto thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (1F) and Street No. 6H.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1918.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
2618 Purchaser's Attorneys.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

Apply to

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
THE
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 678 BAGS JAVA SUGAR, WHITE.

Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co., at the godown of Mr. Karimji Jivanji, at Kalyan Street, and on account and at the risk of Khandbazarwala, Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan and Co.

678 bags White Java Sugar (balance of the contract of 2,500 bags dated 12th December, 1917).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 18 BALES PIECES PAPERS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned.

About 18 bales pieces papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE of Very Valuable Five-Storeyed Building, Ground Floor of which is occupied by "Alana Shop," near Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8876, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2368 and Street No. 201, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Daver, on or towards the South by the property of N. F. Kanny, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Hornby Road.

The property now yields a monthly rent of Rs. 500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Gresham Building at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 17 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOK.

Under instructions from Aga Mirza Ahmed, Shisheo, Frooshzadah, Isphane and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Frank Jacob Ina, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Old Modykhana, Karvar Gully, Fort, in the office of the Aga Mirza, the following:—

2 bales each 100 pieces White Shirting, No. 7 B, Sassoon Tangil.

15 bales each 50 pieces White Nainsook, No. 999.

Terms of sale:—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchaser and balance shall be paid and goods cleared away from the Dock within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW CINEMA BILL
" THE MAN WHO TOOK CHANCE"
An Exciting Drama
"FLAT HARMONY"
A Comic.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Price:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS,

Our
GALA NIGHT
AND CHANGE!
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Grand Triple Attraction
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
New Success
THE **TELEGRAPH BOY**
and a
NOVEL MUSICAL COMEDIETTA
GOOD-BYE FOR EVER
preceded by a
VAUDEVILLE NOVELTY
entitled
TABLOIDS
By Full Co including
TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
BUNNY AUSTIN
ROSIE CASTELLO
PEGGY CASTELLO
LAURA DIAMOND
SEE THE
CAFE DANCE
MELBOURNE and AUSTIN
as temperance reformers
MUSIC' MELODY, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
An ideal Night's Entertainment

"THRILLS"
—enthralling situations—gripping scenes—marvelous action of extraordinary swiftness—Punches galore, the kind that make you doubly anxious for each succeeding episode of that famous SATURDAY EVENING POST serial, the first to be exploited in films—based on the serial story—"LOOT" by Arthur Somers Roche. In

"The Gray Ghost"

you will witness an intensely dramatic series of events of New York Life—the kaledescopic climaxes of wonderful happenings in America's greatest City. You will be fascinated by the whirlwind work of such great Stars as

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Harry Carter

and supported by a huge cast. See every episode of "THE GRAY GHOST." See it this week—See it every week at

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Time and Prices as usual.

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Every one must see
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Enthralling situations, gripping scenes, of the kind that make you doubly anxious for each succeeding episode.

ROMANCE.
Endless thrills, sensations and adventures, with a sweet love story running through the whole.

SEE IT SATURDAY NEXT
AT THE
ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.
WATCH TO-MORROW'S PAPERS

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 15th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	5,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.01
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	28.88

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	30.06	
May	29.58	
July	29.06	
March	Not quoted	
May	28.59	

Liverpool Feb 16th.

	Bales
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	28.88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	23.40
March	22.98
April	22.61
May	22.16
June	21.89
July	21.69

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
Feb.	21.86
Feb.-Mar.	21.77
Mar.-Apl.	21.68
Apl.-May	21.40
May-June	21.52
June-July	21.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
February	28.16
March	27.75
May	26.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb: 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.66
" " Fully Good	17.03
" " Fine	17.40
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.42
" " Fully Good	18.79
" " Fine	19.16
Broach Good	21.15
" Fully Good	21.40
" Fine	21.65
Scinde Good	16.66
" Fully Good	17.03
" Fine	17.40

Liverpool, Feb: 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.78
" Fully Good	17.15
" Fine	17.52
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.42
" Fully Good	18.79
" Fine	19.46
Broach Good	21.15
" Fully Good	21.40
" Fine	21.75
Scinde Good	16.78
" Fully Good	17.15
" Fine	17.52

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 16th:

	Bales
Total in Sight	9,109,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	474,000
East Indian " "	145,000
American " "	3,330,000
Other " "	87,000
Total Sales	8,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" Stock	70,000
" Forwarded	1,600
" Actual Export	—
" Imports	—
" Speculation	—
American Afloat	70,000
East Indian Afloat	24,000
Total Afloat	144,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Quotations this morning for Good Broach were Rs. 645 Exchange and Rs. 647 Association, but the undertone of the market was quiet. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 643 for Good Broach and remained at and about Rs. 642½ to Rs. 643½ for some time, later on declining to Rs. 641½. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 641½, and the market closed steady at Rs. 642½. A moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton has been steady, the enquiry running on high class lots and stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach		April	642½
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola		March	642
" " Khandelah		"	620
" " Muthia		"	612
" Bengal		"	588
Fully Good Bengal			540
Good Sawginned Dharwar		May/June	644
" M. G. Westerns		"	632

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach good	642/8
Bengal	541
Akola	638

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	612	602	552	530	Ready
M.G. Blad Punjab	610	602	567		"
M.G. Wardha		675	655		"
M. G. Negpore		675	655		"
M.G. Yeotmal		665			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		659			"
M.G. Amraoti		652			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple		645	620		"
M.G. Khandeish		625	600		"
M.G. Muthia		615	595		"
M.G. Broach		655	649	643	1-15 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th February:—

Cotton	12,737	bales
Wheat	53,263	cwts.
Linseed	10,081	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	1,187	"
Gingellyseed	11	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	725	"
Castorseed	1,092	"
Rice	15 287	"
Myrabollams	2,933	"
Cottonseed	214	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,078	"
Jowar	3,182	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	2,235	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

HOME RULE
Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion
For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

SILVER MARKETS.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated January 3rd, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £912,105, as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

The market has continued firm, though quiet, as is usual at the turn of the year.

On the 28th ultimo the price rose 1/8d. to 43¾d., and remained at that figure until today, when a further rise of ¼d. took place.

The New York silver market continues very firm, although no fresh announcements have been made regarding Governmental action. These negotiations are necessarily difficult; for, although the United States Government is in the position to fix the price of silver in the same way as that of other metals, it can hardly compel mines to work low grade ores, unless the higher cost of mining (in these days of rising prices) be taken into consideration. On the other hand the Mexican output is on the mend owing to better political conditions in that country, and its return to anything like the output ruling six years ago (between seventy and eighty million ounces) would add so much to the world's supplies that the fixing of an unnecessarily high purchase price by the Allied Governments, ought to be guarded against.

A slight easement has taken place in the Shanghai exchange, but the tone has been good.

Details (in lakhs of rupees) from the last received Indian Currency returns are appended:—

Notes in Circulation, 11152, December 7; 11018, December 15; 10882, December 22.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, 2286, December 7; 2104, December 15; 1957, December 22.

Gold coin and bullion in India, 2527, December 7; 2560, December 15; 2645, December 22.

Gold out of India, 231, December 7; 206, December 15; 132, December 22.

The stock in Bombay on December 27th, 1917, consisted of 3,700 bars, the same as held on December 18th, 1917.

The stock in Shanghai on December 29th, 1917, consisted of about 24,400,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 24,800,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars on December 22nd, 1917.

Statistics for the month of December are appended:—

Highest price for cash, 43¾d.
Lowest price for cash, 42¾d.
Average price for cash, 43.067.
Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
December 28, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 29, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 31, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 31, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 2, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 3, 43¾d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average, 43.55.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, 27-5-6.
Sovereign, 16-15-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 99-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 99-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 297½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Ex-Warrant, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 89.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was fairly steady and a moderate business was put through, chiefly bears covering sales. At the close however there was a slight re-action due to profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1995, Swan 485, New Greats 330, Madhavjee 2725, Indore-Malwa 380, Fazulbhoy 875, Currimbhoy 430, Century 457/8, Nagpur 2595, Bombay United 1032/8, Bombay Dyeing 1175, Shapurji 141/4, Katni ordinary 280, Tata ordinary 261/4, Alcocks 1130, Bombay Tramway 375, Bombay-Burma 1135 and Tata Hydro 1220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1995, Swan 487/8, Pearls 630, Madhavjee 2430, Kohinoor 1140, Indore-Malwa 382/8, Fazulbhoy 872/8, Century 460, Nagpur 2605, Bombay United 1040, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Advance 1075, Katni ordinary 282/8, Tata ordinary 262/8, deferreds 1177½, Alcocks 1130 and Tata Hydro 1222/8.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th Feb. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Feb. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	22,55,300	4,27,30,746
A.D.C. Rly	65,000	12,14,302
B.K. Rly	4,900	66,106
C.B. Rly	7,000	1,09,700
Total	23,32,200	4,41,22,854
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Feb. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	21,55,405	3,95,47,146
A.D.C. Rly	62,904	11,23,412
B.K. Rly	5,316	70,409
C.B Rly	8,334	1,22,665
Total	22,31,959	4,09,04,132
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+99,895	+31,43,600
A.D.C. Rly	+2,096	+90,390
B.K. Rly	—146	—2,303
C.B Rly	—1,334	—12,965

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Feb. 1918	17,100	2,75,254
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Feb. 1917	15,692	2,66,241
Increase or Decrease	+1,408	+9,013

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Feb. 1918.	1,800	30,027
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Feb. 1917.	1,130	21,465
Increase or Decrease	+670	+8,542

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec. 1917.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

At the 124th half-yearly general meeting held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Friday, 21st December, 1917, Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., who was in the chair, said:—

Gentlemen,—We have a small attendance to-day, especially on this side of the table, owing, I regret to say, to our colleagues Col. Sargeant and Mr. Bryce being somewhat out of health. The report now presented to you contains the detailed accounts of the working of the undertaking for the six months ended 31st March, 1917, as well as the stockholders' Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th September, 1917. It may, I presume, be taken as read. (Agreed to hear. con.). My remarks on the detailed results of working for the six months ended 31st March last will be brief, as the main figures were before you at the last Meeting, and you have already received the final dividend in respect of your share of the profits for the year ending at that date. The principal features of the half-year's working are the enforced reduction of Capital expenditure to a still lower level, and a gratifying expansion of the passenger traffic. As regards expenditure on Capital Account, the debit for the half-year is only about one-third of that in the corresponding period of 1915-16, which in turn was half that of the same period in the previous year. The programme of special works of improvement drawn up in 1912, and which it was anticipated would be carried through in about ten years, has, of course, been greatly affected by war restrictions. The chief items in that programme, viz., the rebuilding of bridges and relaying the line with heavier rails, have been practically stopped, but some progress is still being made in strengthening the road and remodelling some of the yards.

INCREASE IN FARES.

The other feature of the half-year's working, the increase in coaching traffic, is highly satisfactory. The increase occurred both in numbers and earnings under all classes, both on the broad and metre gauge sections of the line. The bulk of the increase was naturally in third class traffic, but all classes, as well as parcels and other miscellaneous receipts, contributed to the increase of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs, or over 11 per cent., in the earnings. In the latter part of the half-year, under review a considerable curtailment of the train service was effected in consequence of the imperative need to reduce operating expenses as much as possible. All railways in India have taken similar measures at the request of Government, and since the close of the half-year the reductions in the train services have been followed by a general increase in the fares charged for all classes of traffic. This enhancement was necessary in order to restrict traffic to the carrying capacity of the reduced train service, and because the old scales of charge were insufficient to cover the greatly increased cost of operation which now prevails. These higher fares have to some slight extent checked development in the number of passengers carried, but, though no detailed reports on the subject have reached us, the financial result is apparently satisfactory. There was little variation in the total earnings from the goods traffic of the half-year compared with those of the corresponding period in 1916—an increase of about Rs. 6¼ lakhs on the broad gauge being off-set by a decrease of about Rs. 6 1/3 lakhs on the metre gauge. The increase was chiefly due to the heavy traffic in coal, and the decrease to a falling off in the movement of general merchandise.

On the expenditure side of the account the variation in total is small, the principal decreases being due to restrictions on Engineering maintenance, and to less outlay in the Locomotive Department owing principally to savings in fuel and on repairs. Increased maintenance charges in the Carriage and Wagon Department, however, absorbed a large portion of the savings under these heads, the net result being a total decrease of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs. With an increase of over Rs. 14 lakhs in the gross receipts and this decrease of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs in expenditure, the percentage of expenditure to gross earnings has fallen to 40'58, as compared with 42'49 in the corresponding period, with 51'07 in March, 1915, and with an average of 45'92 during the two corresponding half-years preceding the war. Your attention has been drawn in the Report to the abnormally low level to which expenditure has been necessarily restricted, and you will remember that I have already reminded you at these meetings of the charge for postponed renewals which will have to be met as soon as materials are obtainable after the close of hostilities. With the prolongation of the war and the great rise in price of English stores of every description, that liability must continue to increase, and may seriously affect the net earnings of the Railway for some years after the conclusion of peace. Although this may prevent the earning and distribution of bonus dividends in excess of the standard dividend of 5 per cent., your Board consider that there need not be any apprehensions of a reduction in the standard rate, as the substantial Reserve Fund which, with your approval, has been accumulated with the view of avoiding marked fluctuations in dividends should, in their opinion, suffice to maintain it.

DIVIDEND.

Turning now to the dividend prospects of the current year, i.e., the year ending 31st March next, you will see from para. 14 of the Report that the net earnings of the half-year to September are about Rs. 34 lakhs more than those of the corresponding half-year. Since the close of the half-year traffic earnings have shown a tendency to decrease, but, although there are still three months of the year to elapse, I think I am justified in anticipating that, with the usual interim dividend of 10s. per cent., from surplus profits proposed to be paid in January next, the total distribution from surplus profits for the year ending 31st March next is not likely to be less than that made from the profits of the preceding year, and will also allow of some addition to the Reserve Fund. The grants proposed this year towards the various charitable funds connected with the war are much on the same scale as those made in the previous three years, and the need for such assistance is certainly as great as before. With the present grants, the total sums contributed to such funds since the commencement of the war amount to £1,675 from the general revenues of the line, and £1,690 from the Stockholders' Revenue account.

Reference has been made in the Report to the election of Mr. T. J. Bennett to a seat on the Board, and in this connection I would say that the assistance of a gentleman possessed of such extensive knowledge of Indian conditions and needs cannot fail to be of the greatest value in the management of your business.

During these times the task of administering satisfactorily an undertaking of this magnitude is a difficult one, and has to be carried on with a staff heavily depleted by the calls for military service. A separate resolution will be proposed later thanking the staff in your name for the success which has manifestly attended their labours, and it will, I am confident, meet with your hearty approval.

I now beg, gentlemen, to move:—"That the Report of the Directors, with the accounts now presented, be received and adopted."

Col. W. V. Constable (Director): I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman: Before putting the resolution to the Meeting I would ask whether any Stockholder desires to make any remarks or put any questions.

As there are no remarks or observations I will pu the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next resolution I have to propose is—

"That, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £1 10s. per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1917, an interim dividend at the rate of 10s. per £100 on the Capital Stock in respect of the profits for the financial year 1917-18, be paid to the holders of such stock who were registered in the Company's books on the 16th instant."

Mr. T. J. Bennett (Director): I will second that resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The third resolution I have to propose is—

"That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to Mr. R. Woolcombe, the Company's Agent, and to the Indian Staff of the Company generally, for their careful conduct of the affairs of their respective charges."

I will as usual ask Sir Charles Ollivant to second that resolution.

The Deputy Chairman: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That, gentlemen, concludes the business of the Meeting.

Mr. W. Home: I have the pleasure of moving—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for their attention to the business of the Company, and to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the Chair."

Mr. J. Burn: I have much pleasure in seconding that. I feel sure, gentlemen, that shareholders must recognise the very difficult times that have been encountered, and the many difficulties the Directors have had to meet and the admirable way in which they have overcome those difficulties.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: On behalf of my colleagues and on my own account I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your kind appreciation of our management of the business of the Company.

The proceedings then terminated.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ANNUAL PROFITS EXCEED SEVEN LAKHS.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, said:—

"I am glad to welcome you here, and again to be in a position to place before you a Balance Sheet showing the very satisfactory position of the Bank at the close of the year. Our profits are slightly in excess of the figures of any previous year, and the deposits have again largely increased. The increase, however is entirely in current accounts, which show a large and most gratifying increase of 154 lakhs. On the other hand, our Fixed Deposits show a decrease for the year of some 27 lakhs, due to the offer of a high rate of interest on Government Loans, which led to a considerable withdrawal of our Fixed Deposits. I think you will agree with me that the net profit for the year, of Rs. 7,21,739-1-8 is very gratifying, and I feel sure that you will approve of the manner in which we propose to dispose of the amount, Rs. 5,48,378-9-6, available for distribution. The two lakhs, we propose to place to the Reserve Fund, will raise that Fund to the substantial figure of 12 lakhs; and the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., together with a bonus of one rupee per share, will give a return to the Shareholders of 10 per cent. for the past year. Our distribution in 1916 was at the rate of 8 per cent., and in 1916 at 6½ per cent., so that Shareholders should be well satisfied with the progress we have made, having especial regard to the fact that we have also increased the Reserve Fund by 5 lakhs in the past two years. The Balance Sheet again shows a very strong financial position with cash at 145¼ lakhs, and first class securities far 37½ lakhs, or a total of 183 lakhs of cash and securities as compared with 120 lakhs on 31st December, 1916. With reference to the accounts I have to say that, as usual, a subcommittee of Directors has carefully examined all the audited statements of advances, and we are satisfied that the same are in very good order. The large increase in our working capital, during the past year, has thrown a heavy strain on the staff, as the work involved increased faster than it was possible to obtain competent men to cope with it. I am glad, however, to say that the Office has been kept in a high state of efficiency, and that the staff has worked extremely willingly and well—our best thanks are due to them all from the Manager to the most junior clerk."

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It was stated in the course of the Directors' report:—

The Net Profit, including the sum of Rs. 26,639-7-10 brought forward amounts to Rs. 7,48,378-9-6.

An *ad-interim* Dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 2,00,000. The Directors now propose:—To pay a Final Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of 50 lakhs, free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 2,00,000; to pay a bonus of one rupee per share, equal to two per cent. per annum, also free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,00,000; to place to Reserve Fund (increasing that Fund to Rs. 12,00,000), Rs. 2,00,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Staff of the Bank, Rs. 12,500; to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 33,878-9-6. Total Rs. 7,48,378-9-6.

The Directors consider that the above result is very satisfactory, and feel assured that the shareholders will entirely concur with them in this opinion.

The working capital again shows a large and most gratifying increase over that of the previous year; and we have been able to find fairly full employment for our funds at remunerative rates.

The average Bank rate was 6.06 per cent. as compared with 6.41 per cent. in 1916.

The business of the Bank continues to be very progressive, and the assets are more than ordinarily liquid.

During the year Mr. F. C. Rimington was invited to join the Board, subject to the approval of the next Ordinary General Meeting. Mr. Rimington has recently tendered his resignation. Mr. R. D. Tata has also resigned his seat on the Board.

In accordance with Article 102, Mr. Khetsey Khaisey and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb 20th.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	790-8
Total up-to-date	26,18,939-8

The news has been received of the death in action of Mr. J. F. Macdonald, from 1911 to 1916, Chemist for the Burma Oil Company.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Holmes, King's Own Lancaster Regiment, died in the station hospital at Bangalore on the 16th instant of gastrita.

The Akola District Congress Committee has passed a resolution deeply mourning the loss caused by the death of Sir William Wedderburn at a time when his life-long services in the cause of political regeneration of India, were about to bear fruit.

TO-DAY.

FREE LECTURE

TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, February, 21st, at 6-30 p. m

Subject:

WORLD PROBLEMS.

Whither are They Tending?

Scriptural Evidence.

Public Welcome. Collection Taken.

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APIOL & STEEL
for Ladies PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-.
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SEND ORDER SOON.
L. ROYSAMPAT,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE'S NEEDLESSLY EMPHATIC CHARGE TO JURY.

SUMMING UP WHICH CANNOT STAND.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

JESANG CHUDA VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Jury by a majority of 3 to 2 returned a verdict of not guilty as regards the present accused, while the Sessions Judge differing from this verdict found the accused guilty and referred the case to the High Court.

FATAL LAND DISPUTE.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased and the accused were the inhabitants of Shilaj in the Ahmedabad District. There was a dispute between the accused and the deceased regarding the three wooden pegs put by the deceased in the land of the accused. Accused asked the deceased to remove them. There was a verbal dispute and matters got rather heated. Finally as the accused took his *dharya* and want to cut the pegs, the deceased tried to stop him. The accused lost his temper and struck the deceased with his weapon and killed him.

The defence story was that the accused was chopping at the peg to remove it, and accidentally, without knowing the deceased to be near, struck him on the neck and killed him.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

We have heard the arguments and considered the evidence in the case and also given due weight to the opinions of the Judge and Jury. So far as the main fact viz., the accused gave the fatal blow to the deceased, is concerned, there is really no doubt. There is ample evidence in the case to that effect and it is a fact which is really not disputed. The medical evidence also shows that the offence would be murder but for the circumstances to which I shall presently refer. The defence which was put by the Judge to the jury, viz., that this blow was given by the accused accidentally while he was about to remove one of the pegs about which there was a quarrel between him and the deceased cannot be accepted. That is no doubt the explanation of his act offered by the accused from the beginning. But I agree with the Sessions Judge that this explanation is not worthy of acceptance. The point, however, that has caused some difficulty in this case and that requires to be considered is one which was not put to the Jury by the Judge. No doubt it is a point which was not mentioned either by the accused or by the pleader who defended him in the trial court, and from that point of view it is quite intelligible as to why the Judge did not put it to the jury. But having regard to the circumstances disclosed by the evidence it seems to me that though it was not pleaded by the accused, the point might have been, and ought to have been put to the jury.

GRAVE AND SUDDEN PROVOCATION.

The point is whether under the circumstances the accused was deprived the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation as contemplated in Exception I to Section 300 I P.C. That is a question of fact for the jury to decide. It is clear that there must have been considerable bitterness in the mind of the accused on the question of pegs. On the evening of the 22nd of August he called upon the deceased to remove the pegs and indeed tried himself to remove one of them. It seems to me a fair inference from the evidence under the circumstances that Moti resisted this removal of the peg by the accused. At the time there must have been free exchange of words and a bitter quarrel about it. It was in the course of this quarrel that the blow was given by the accused which resulted in the death of the deceased. The Sessions Judge in his letter of reference observes that "one well knows how exasperating the villagers find encroachments of the kind which was the original cause of the crime." I entirely agree with this observation of the learned Sessions Judge. Having regard to the circumstances, it seems to me that though the point was not mentioned and the exception not pleaded by the accused, under the circumstances of this case it should have been put to the jury whether they would not treat the case as falling under Exception I, i.e., whether they would find that there was grave and sudden provocation. In the present case the Sessions Judge charged the jury that as regards the first accused they must either find him guilty of murder or acquit him. The opinion of the majority of the jury 'of not guilty appears to indicate only that under the circumstances they were not prepared to find him guilty of murder. The evidence as to grave and sudden provocation is meagre. Though it may be that the point is strained a little in favour of the accused, we think that the proper inference is that the accused is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. I think that the quarrel was sudden, the Sessions Judge himself describes it as an act of momentary impulse. It is also clear that there was some provocation. The question whether the provocation was grave or not is not free from difficulty. But it may be fairly said that the putting up of the pegs by the deceased must have caused considerable annoyance to the accused, and though we do not know exactly what happened on the evening of the 22nd before the deceased was murdered, it seems to me that it would not be unreasonable under the circumstances to hold that there was grave and sudden provocation, which deprived the accused of the power of self control. I would, therefore, convict the accused under the first part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for 10 years.

JUDGE'S OVER-EMPHASIS.

Before leaving this case I desire to add with reference to the charge to the jury that though under Section 298, sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Judge may, if he thinks proper in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, the ultimate judges of fact in a trial by jury are the jury. In the present case the learned Sessions Judge appears to me to have expressed his opinion on facts too definitely and too emphatically.

JUSTICE MARTEN'S VIEWS.

Justice Marten in delivering his judgment observed:—

The respective functions of a Judge and jury are set out in the Criminal Procedure Code in Illustration (a) to section 299. Now in the present case the main defence of the accused was that the case was one of accident. If that was true, he would have been entitled to an acquittal. But there was another possible line of defence, viz., of grave and sudden provocation, which would if established, turn the case from one of murder to culpable homicide. In my opinion it was the duty of the Judge under Section 299 to put that point to the jury. At any rate, if he thought there was any evidence to go to the jury of grave and sudden provocation. In fact he did not do so. On the contrary he charged the jury in the most emphatic terms that they must either find the prisoner guilty of murder or else acquit him altogether. Further, the Judge gives it as his definite opinion that in fact the accused was guilty of murder. He says in different parts of the heads of charge to the jury as follows: "As regards the defence story it does not seem to me worthy of serious discussion. In fact as I say I think the whole story childish. As regards the accused I therefore you must either find him guilty of murder or acquit him." That summing up cannot in my opinion stand. Apart from the difficulty caused by the judge making such an extreme use of his powers of expressing his opinion under Section 298 (2) the jury were never directed on what was the real point of the case, viz., whether there was grave and, sudden provocation. The question, therefore, before us is, should we send the case back for a retrial or should we exercise our powers under the code in determining what the result of the trial ought in our opinion to be? The case seems to me near the line, but I think there was evidence to go to the jury of grave, and sudden provocation. Considering that evidence as a whole and also considering what the Sessions Judge in his letter of reference has fairly stated, I think one may fairly come to the conclusion that there was here grave and sudden provocation reducing the crime from murder to culpable homicide. I have very little doubt that the jury would have found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide if they had received the directions which they ought to have had."

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

Their Lordships sentenced the accused to ten years' transportation.

Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF LETTERS.

POSTMAN SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

TUKARAM MUKUND PARIT *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference submitted by Mr. J. P. Brander, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, for enhancement of sentence.

In this case the accused, Tukaram Parit, a village postman of Jaitapur was charged with having committed an offence under section 53 of the Indian Post Office Act by wilfully delaying the delivery of post cards and letters numbering about 40, addressed to several persons in the villages in his charge and handed over to him for delivery. He was found guilty by Mr. S. S. Karnad, Second Class Magistrate of Rajapur and fined Rs. 25.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused was a village postman of Jaitapur. During the months of April and May last he had received nearly 40 letters for delivery. Instead of delivering those letters he took them to his house and placed some letters in his trunk and threw others in his room. As the letters were not received by the addressees, there were several complaints and so the Postal authorities started inquiries and the result was that letters were found at the accused's house. He was prosecuted and fined as stated above.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

The District Magistrate in his letter of reference observed:—

The offence is one that is frequently committed and seldom discovered or rather it is seldom that conviction can be obtained against the offender. In very few cases it is possible to bring home offences of this kind to the guilty persons. It is therefore absolutely necessary in view of the troubles and anxiety which unlawful detention of letters causes to addressees to inflict some substantial and deterrent sentences in those cases which are proved. The act of the accused is punishable under section 53 of the Indian Post Office Act VI of 1898. The maximum punishment under this section is two years' imprisonment with or without fine. With a view to make an example of the offending postman and as there are no extenuating circumstances which warrant the lenient view of the case, which the Magistrate has taken, it is requested that the High Court be moved to enhance the sentence of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering judgment observed:—"We have considered all the circumstances connected with this case and the arguments addressed to us. On the whole we have come to the conclusion that the learned District Magistrate's reference ought to be allowed. There is no doubt that the offence is of a serious character and, it is not easy of detection. It caused serious inconvenience to the public. The trial Court has given no reasons for passing a sentence of fine, which seems to me to be quite inadequate. We are slow to interfere with the discretion of the trial courts on the question of sentence; but I do not see how in this case consistently with the requirements of justice, we can refuse to enhance the sentence. I would, therefore, enhance the sentence and direct that the accused should suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months. The sentence of fine will stand.

DELAY IN REFERENCE.

"In making this order I have considered the two points in favour of the accused in this case. First the sentence was passed on him so far back as the 27th of June last and secondly there has been some delay in making the reference. The reference was made on the 1st of November by the District Magistrate. There is nothing in the letter to show why this reference was not made earlier. After giving due weight to both these circumstances I think that the gravity of the offence demands that we should enhance the sentence in this case as indicated above."

Mr. Justice Marten observed:—"I agree. The learned District Magistrate's statement in his letter of reference as to the term of imprisonment which he thinks appropriate has been of assistance to me. I think it preferable that a letter of reference should contain such a statement; and that we should be left in the dark as to the views of the writer on the precise sentence as has sometimes happened in reference from other districts."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER CROWN SIDE MATTER

FOR DISMISSAL.

69-16—Hiralal & Co., Kokamal Madhoram v. Gurudatsing Gulabsing a firm, Madh K & C.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1454-17—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Sarupsingh Dayalsingh a firm, Jam K & D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906—17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and al.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RAILWAY LAW.

WHAT CONSTITUTES NOTICE OF LOSS.

NATHMAL FULCHAND AND OTHERS v. B. B. & C. I. RY AND G. I. P. RY.

Plaintiffs 2 to 5 who carried on business at Petlad consigned on 22nd September, 1916, two bales of cotton twist to themselves from Petlad, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Jubbulpore on the G. I. P. Railway. The relative railway receipt was endorsed by them in favour of the first plaintiff who belonged to Jubbulpore. The goods never reached the destination and the endorsee therefore could not obtain delivery of them.

On the 27th November, 1916, the endorsee gave notice of non-delivery to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway only. Subsequently on the 21st February, 1917, the original consignors gave notice to the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway only, complaining of non-delivery to their endorsee and claiming payment to themselves of the value of the goods. Thereafter this suit was filed on 25th September 1917, by the endorsee alone against both the Railway Companies for recovery of Rs. 750 being value of the said bales. The original consignors were subsequently joined as co-plaintiffs on 19th October, 1917.

Mr. Indranarayan, who appeared on behalf of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admitted the loss of the bales during the journey on their line but denied liability on the ground that no notice had been given to them by the endorsee (the 1st plaintiff) within six months from the date of the consignment as required by section 77 of the Indian Railway Act and that therefore he could not maintain the suit. It was further contended that the suit was barred by limitation as plaintiffs 2 to 5 were added more than a year after the loss of goods and that in any case, the bales, having been found missing from a running train, the Railway Company were exempt from liability under Risk Note H.

G. I. P. CO.'S CONTENTION.

The G. I. P. Railway Company denied that there was any cause of action as against them, no goods having been handed over to them by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Ujjain Junction, which was the station for transhipment.

Mr. L. R. Meisheri contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the notice given to the B. B. & C. I. Railway by plaintiffs 2 to 5 also ensured for the benefit of the 1st plaintiff as it complained of non-delivery to the endorsee. In answer to this the Railway Company alleged that the consignors, though they complained of non-delivery to the endorsee, asked for payment of compensation not to him but to themselves and therefore the notice could not be construed as one given on the endorsee's behalf. Mere knowledge of the claim would not suffice to make the railway administration liable. Neither would notice to one administration be binding on the other, even though communicated to the latter. The terms of section 77 of the Railway Act were imperative as it required that the notice should be given by the person entitled to compensation or on his behaolf.

JUDGMENT.

The Acting Third Judge, Mr. S. F. Billimoria, in upholding this contention observed that in the absence of any judicial interpretation by the High Court on the point involved in the case, he was inclined to hold the notice given as one not given by the 1st plaintiff or on his behalf. The notice must be a notice for compensation and must be given by the person claiming it or on his behalf. The notice given by the consignors was on their own behalf and claimed compensation for themselves. It, therefore, could not be construed to be a notice by or on behalf of the endorsee within the meaning of the Act. The parties who gave notice became plaintiffs when any suit by them would be barred by limitation. On the other hand the person who had filed the suit within the statutory period (viz. the endorsee) had not given notice as required by section 77. The suit, therefore, failed.

RASH DRIVING OF TRAM.

DRIVER FINED RS. 40.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Rama Din Bhikha, tram car driver No. 298, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of December 21, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman's gharry was proceeding along Girgaum Road in the direction of the Fort when between the corner of Princess Sreet and Dhobi Talao, the accused's car came up from behind. Dr. Nariman's driver Mustapha put up his hand, but as the car was going fast, it collided with the gharry, which was overturned and smashed. Dr. Naiman, who was in it, came out safe. Mr. J. J. M. Gole Rele and Mr. T. V. Sanzgiri, pleaders, who were in the tram car, deposed that the car was going fast and just before the collision Mr. Rele remarked to Mr. Sanzgiri "Look at this driver. How fast and rashly he is driving! There will be an accident."

ALL BRAKES APPLIED.

The accused in his statement said that the gharry was off the tram lines and the tram car was moving at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour. When nearing the spot of the collision, which was between two stopping stations, the gharry came near the tram lines on which the car was proceeding. The gharry slackened its speed and when the tram car was five or seven feet from it, its right rear wheel came very close to the line. The accused tried his best to avoid a collision. He applied both the emergency and hand brakes, but the distance was too short to prevent a collision, and the left corner of the car came in contact with the right rear wheel of the gharry. This caused the gharry to swing round and tilt on its left side.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said there could be no doubt that he drove in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life. If any corroboration was needed to show that the accused was driving fast, that was to be found in his own statement when he stated that he was going from ten to twelve miles an hour, and as the evidence of Mr. Forkyns, an engineer of the Tramway Company, showed that twelve miles an hour was the average maximum speed of these cars, it followed that the accused was admittedly travelling at nearly the average maximum speed. Now, what was the state of the road at the time of the occurrence? The accused was on Girgaum Road between Princess Street and Dhobi Talao. The angle of the houses on the left of the tram line near the spot tended to converge towards the tram lines. The evidence of the coachman Mustapha showed that there were his own, and another horse vehicle in the front on the left of the tram lines, and also a cart and a handcart, all proceeding in the same direction as the accused's tram car, and the road was crowded as usual. Mustapha said when the driver in front first held up his hand he did not notice how far from him the accused was, as his attention was directed towards the crowd.

ACCUSED OFF HIS GUARD.

It seemed to him obvious, the Magistrate observed, that these were not circumstances in which the accused was entitled to travel at anything approaching his maximum speed. Even the facts alleged by Monarji Bhanji, the defence witness, who alleged that he saw Mr. Nariman's carriage when it was about thirty yards from the car, were, in his worship's opinion sufficient to put the accused on his guard. Mr. Forkyn's evidence showed that at twelve miles an hour a single car, which the accused was driving could not be pulled up within less than sixty feet, so that in the event of any obstruction occurring within a distance of sixty feet of the accused as it in fact occurred, there was bound to be a smash. The Magistrate said he entirely disbelieved the defence evidence that the cominant's horse fell before the occurrence. Not a word was put in cross-examination to that effect and the accused made no mention of it in his statement. Had the horse fallen as alleged he would have been one of the first to notice it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 40.

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Prof. H. R. Hamley's public lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy," with experiments, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society; Meeting of Members and friends, 6, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m..

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

School of Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Western Indian Turf Club, General Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
School of Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on the Saturday previous.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m.

Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Vestry, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Sarieker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Romance" and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

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G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 40
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd Clas Express	7 40	121

POONA RIFLES.

Poona, Feb. 20.

Part I.

293. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursdays 21st and 28th February, 1918, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day for the firing of matches 13, 14 and 15. The above matches and aggregates close on the last date.

294. Musketry.—The Classification range is allotted for class firing as follows:—

Friday 22nd and Saturday 23rd at 7 a.m. A and B Coys. Part I and II, Table B.

Members who have not yet fired Part I and II, Table B must do so at once. The Musketry season 1917-18 terminates on 28th February 1918.

Part II.

295. Equipment.—All members who have not yet drawn Cartridges Dummy Drill, Haversacks or water bottles should apply for them at the Armoury before parade on Friday next.

296. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—

No. 658 Pte. C. N. Kerr, Satara Detachment from 18-2-1918 to 4-3-1918 (M.C.)

297. Move.—No. 430 Pte. J. B. D'Souza, Ahmednagar Detachment is authorized to proceed to Headquarters Poona for the purpose of firing his Annual Course of Musketry, returning on completion.

298. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 18th February 1918, is republished for information:—

Indian Defence Force. 361.—Under Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, Part V, paragraph 23 (c), the undermentioned N.C.O. is called out for actual military service with effect from 17th September 1917 to 6th October 1917:—

No. 479 Corporal E. V. Richards, Poona Rifles (I.D.F.).

299. Clothing.—The following periods of wear of articles of Clothing, etc., have been fixed and members are responsible that any necessary repairs are carried out in order to maintain them in a serviceable condition:—

Articles.	Active Scale.	Reserve.
Boots	... 1 year	2 years.
Frocks	... 1 year	2 years.
Shorts	... 1 year	2 years.
Helmet	... 3 years	4 years.
Putties	... 12 months	2½ years.
Buttons	Until unserviceable.	
Cap	... 3 years	5 years.
Hooks	Until unserviceable.	

The Commanding Officer regrets to note that Boots appear to be worn by members when not actually performing military training or duty; such practice must cease immediately.

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

The postponed annual and election meetings of the Club will be held on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Israelite School Hall, Mazagon, followed by a social gathering.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. H. R. Hamley of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture at the Institute at 6-15 p.m. to-day, on "Wireless Telegraphy" with experiments. The lecture is open to the public. Dr. Nanabhoy A. Moos will preside.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandli will stage to-night, Mr. Khadilker's play called "Swayamvar" at Baliwala's Theatre, Tardeo, at 8 p.m. (S. T.) The proceeds will go in aid of the building fund of the Poor Students' Home at Chinchwad.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study Class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Principles of Theosophy". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street at 6-15 p.m., when the Statement of Accounts for 1917 will be presented by Mr. L. Robertson and the Committee for the ensuing year will be elected.

The following papers will also be read:—(1) The Cultivation of the Edible Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) in South India, by Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, with a note on the same, by the Rev. E. Blatter, S. J.; (2) On Non-Parasitic Plant Diseases, by the Rev. E. Blatter, S.J.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Pandurang Vishnu, a Hindu child, aged 3 months.

On Monday night last, the deceased was given some opium by his mother Gitabai to make him sleep, as he had been crying for the past two nights. The next morning when she wanted to feed the child she found him drowsy and he was taken to the hospital where he died. The opium was given for the first time on the night in question in a crude state. She had given opium to her other three children also before that.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, the opium being given by the mother to quiet the child.

A FATAL SLAP.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Chimaji Govind, a millhand, aged about 30. The deceased lived with his cousin Sadu, at whose place a religious recital was held some ten days ago, on account of Sadu's brother having recovered from small-pox. On that occasion one Rama Babaji attended there and gave *pan-supari* and *bidees* to Sadu's wife. The deceased got suspicious about their relations and an altercation ensued as a result of which he went to live with another cousin of his. Whilst the deceased was returning from the mill on Monday last he was given a slap by Rama and he fell. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died from fractured skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death from compound fracture of the skull and septicaemia and added that the fracture and other injuries were sustained by the deceased in an assault committed by Rama.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A complete change of programme takes place to-night at the Palace of Varieties, when Mr. Melbourne's new productions "The Telegraph Boy," and "Good Bye for Ever" will be staged. The Gaiety company of talented artistes under Mr. Melbourne have achieved great popularity with the Gaiety audiences, and full houses have been the order of the day during the Melbourne season at the Palace of Varieties. The new productions, which are to be staged to-night, are replete with catchy and tuneful songs, dances, and brilliant Melbourne witticisms, and they should achieve as big a success as any of his previous productions. Mr. Melbourne will be assisted by Eileen Melbourne, Bunny Austin, Rosie Castello, Peggy Castello and Laura Diamond, all of whom scored big successes in the repertoire week which ended so successfully last night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Coal shares failed to attract attention with Kendah and Sejooah, the only stocks at all in request. The recent half yearly reports are not very encouraging, although the current half yearly is likely to turn out much better. Jute mill shares recovered their position to-day with more inquiry, higher prices being paid by buyers for moderate business reported. The industrial section again at full rates. Sugar, Bengal Brass and Dunbar were in request, but otherwise there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-8; Industry 12, 12-4; New Kendah 15-4, 16; Northern 16-2, 16-6; Sejooah 26, 26-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 221-8, 234; Alliance ord 546; Auckland ord 325; Barnagore ord 177; Budge-Budge ord 525; Clive ord 225, 226, 228; Fort William ord 288, 289; Gourepore ord 780, 785; Hooghly ord 79 to 81; Howrah ord 40-12 to 41-4; Kamarhatty ord 484, 487, 489-8 to 492; Kankinarah ord 580, 585, 589-8, 590 to 593, 585; Lansdowne ord 290 to 293; Lothian ord 220 to 227-8, 224; Northbrook ord 43-12 to 45-4; Reliance ord 37-8, 37-12; Soorah ord 167, 170; Standard ord 500.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation new 41-4, 41-12; Bengal Brass 24-12, 25; Dunbar Cotton pref 112, 115; Great Eastern Hotel 149, 150; Indian Galvanising 3-12; Kalyanpur Lime 18-8, 18-12; Khang Rubber 9-12, 10; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 18-4, 18-8; Ryam Sugar 19-4, 19-8; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19, 19-4; Union Jute debentures 95.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 69 and small lots at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R T Bloor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E G Chance, Flying Corps.
Capt H G Reeves, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second Lieut I R Peterson, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S L Bramley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N W Goodwin, Middlesex.
Scond-Lieut J A Mackay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P H Raney, Flying Corps.
Second-Leut R E Taylor, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Lieut P A Wedgwood, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E S Arundel, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Baker, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut M G Black, Field Artillery.
Lieut G H Boot, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut N Chadwick, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C H Cooper, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C S Cooper, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C R Crosskill, Norfolks.
Lieut C S Dooney, Ordnance Corps.
Second-Lieut F F Dunham, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut E S Fold, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R H Hooper, Shropshires.
Capt R A Jones, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F Rowland, East Kents.
Capt R H Smith, Cheshires.
Lieut R C Tonkin, East Yorkshires.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut C H Cooper, Yorkshires.
Lieut-Col R R Gubbins, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J G Hall, Leichesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut R A Davis, Liverpols.
Second-Lieut J A Free, Liverpools.
Lieut L B May, Flying Corps.

INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Second-Lieut Thamer Owen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Black, South Staffords.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

KILLED.

SecondLieut E W H Barclay, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J B Ireland, Black Watch.
Capt R W Thurgar, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt D C Graham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T W Horne, Seaforths.
Capt G A C Osborne, Wiltshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut A E Commins, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut M G M Oxley, Flying Corps.
Lieut B Powers, Middlesex, Flying Corps.
Capt P B Prothero, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W Sheepshanks, Kings Royal Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J D Lee, Manchesters.

DIED.

Rev G W Baile, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Major A E W Barnes, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W E Barton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E K Blyth, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut S A Bowden, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H D Cheeseman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W J Futter, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F R Heald, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Hornby Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H James, Field Artillery.
Lieut J S MacPherson, Gordons.
Capt M J O'brien-Twohig, Munsters.
Lieut F E Seel, East Surreys.
Lieut J E D Shaw, Yeomanry.
Lieut D B Summers, Gordons.
Lieut-Col Taylor, M G Engineers.
Second-Lieut E W Tuft, Londons.
Capt M C Walker, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R S Asher, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J Brydone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H V Cannt, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H E Galer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Phelps, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E N Weighill, North Lancashires.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major R Gregory, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R G M Merae, Flying Corps.
Lieut J S Maver, Manchesters.
Lieut A Robertson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J T Stavin, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut M M Wilson, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L J Pincombe, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W R Fourmy, Machinegun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P W S Bulman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Burnay, Londons.
Second-Lieut E H Child, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H A Cowii, Royal Scots.
Lieut F T Curling, Londons.
Captain E A Emmet, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut M E Gonne, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Hannaford, Essex.
Lieut J P B Harold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Howarth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F T Hunt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A P Hutton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D F Lawson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J G Lee, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Lunt, Liverpools.
Captain A M MacLean, Yeomanry.
Lieut W Mitchell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E Morton, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut W E Newcombe, Machinegun Corps.
Rev. H Newport, Chaplain.
Lieut H T Thompson, Field Artillery.
Captain J L Thompson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Tricker, Middlesex.
Captain R P Tulloch, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut F M Woolner, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E G Mackenzie, West Yorks.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Lieut C C W Mays, Medicals.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W J Borthistle, Munsters.
Second-Lieut E Cunningham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N J Howitt, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J M Milne-Henderson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S Reay, Flying Corps.
Lieut K M Rodger, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C L Van der Hoff, Flying Corps.
Lieut A G Whitehead, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L J Williams, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Lieut H B Fisher, Munsters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut I D Cameron, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R H Cowan, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION. ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut T E Mitton, Engineers should read Lieut.

TRAMWAY GRIEVANCES.

The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association has resolved to take up the question of the grievances of the tramway passengers and it requests the Bombay public to communicate regarding the hardships and inconveniences of the passengers and the changes or amendments desired to be made in the Tramway services to Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hony. joint Secretary of Association at 291-293, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH BIG MEETING.

DERSINGHAM WINS THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

DURBAN, THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.

The fourth day of the big meeting of the Bombay Racing season attracted a good assembly, though the members' stand was not filled as last Saturday. The programme was interesting and seven events were run of which three were for Arabs and the rest for Walers. The Damascus Plate for Arabs in the 2nd division was split into two divisions, the second of which saw thirty-two candidates on the card. Probably all the thirty-two would have started if riders could be found for all. Twenty-there went to the post and this was by far the largest field out this season. The Colaba Plate was the smallest field though by no means the least interesting. Trahan, who is known to be a splendid rider, won two fine races on "Our Day" and Dersingham. Ruiz, Lynch, Collis, Japheth and Rose each won a race. The dividends, except in the case of "Our Day" who started at 2 to 1 against, were large and those who were lucky in spotting the winners must have had a glorious time out.

In such a large field as the 2nd Division of the Damascus Plate it was inevitable that the winner should pay a large dividend, as the public was perfectly at sea in selecting the winner. Quantity and Eldorado received the bulk of support and Pacific was heavily backed, especially for place money. Victor had a large following and Ormuz was not neglected. The winner turned out to be Second String who returned a dividend of 28 to 1. The second division of the same plate also saw a large field out. Palermo was installed a hot favourite and Balloon, Morning Light, Edward and Black Ivory received considerable support. Black Ivory, who has missed several chances this season, till piloted this time by Ruiz, won easily from Morning Light.

Quite a small field went out for the Colaba Plate and all of them were fancied. Lady Muriel was expected to win, but it would appear from her running which was very indifferent yesterday, that the mare has had enough of racing this season. Her weight was most favourable yet she never showed out in the race. Cyanite carrying 9.5, adopted different tactics in this race, instead of running a waiting race, as he always does, he chased the light weights from the start. He was perfectly spent by the time he came in the straight and Royal Band, who this time waited instead of funning away as he has done several times, before, won his first race here beating Cyanite by one length.

Every body admired the fine manner Trahan won the Randwick Plate on "Our Day." Rueful had smoothed all opposition and was alost on the post when Trahan who had tiried his race so cleverly came as a thunderbolt and snatched the race by a neck. Ilotelle is undoubtedly a good stayer. Though she only placed she will surely win a race here.

The Willingdon Plate was the big event of the day. A field of eleven well known performers paraded for this race and all of them looked splendid, Kiltoi being by far the finest looking of the lot. Mr. Goculdass' pair was strongly fancied and Giacomi, Triple Alliance, and Screamer next in demand. Dersingham, who this time was ridden by Trahan ran a different race under his guidance compared with his previous ones and won in a convincing manner from Triple Alliance.

The last race of the day, always the most open on the programme created the usual great interest. Most of the candidates were fancied from East Court with his 9-7 to Collector the bottom weight with 6-10. Ace of Royals was considered better than Durban his stable companion. Both made a fine race home, Ace of Royals being beaten by Durban by a head, a head also separating Baloz. It was altogether a fine race and the most exciting of the afternoon.

Details:—

THE DAMASCUS PLATE: Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A S. Oomer and K. Kadum's SECOND STRING, 7-1, Japheth 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's SHAILAN, 8-2, Bowley 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DEVILDOM, 8-0, Collis 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s PACIFIC, 9-2, F. Templeman 4

Did not run:—Malayeb, Duhallow, Full Moon, Tawakul, The Lace, Shatra, Britannia, Hurman, Tit-Bits and Investor.

The race:—From an irregular start in which the field was in a perfect file, Ikbal did the running followed by Devildom. At the bend Second String came in third position and passed the leaders as they entered the straight. Shailan then challenged, but could not overtake Second String who won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 53 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 294-8; Places Rs. 68-8, Rs. 40 and Rs. 77-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 160; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 23 and Rs. 41-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-10, Ruiz 1
Mr. Noble's MORNING LIGHT, 8-9, Mitchell 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DANDELION, 7-11, Collis 3

Mr. Towfik Esmail's AJMER, 8-13, Bowley 4

The race:—From the start Morning Light led the field with Palermo in close attendance and Dandelion lying third. Palermo gave up at the bend and Black Ivory moved in second place. In the straight Black Ivory was first followed by Morning Light. Black Ivory went strong to win easily by ½ length, neck, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 51 3/5 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 67 and Rs. 73.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 24-8.

Trainer:—Fahad bin Saif.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Heath's ROYAL BAND, 7-0, Rose 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-5, F. Templeman 2
Major Sir G. Beaumont's DORIAN, 7-5, Japheth 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-8, Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Bedspread.

The race:—From the start Lady Muriel and Cyanite ran abreast till the bend where Lady Muriel fell in the rear and Cyanite entered the straight first. Opposite the second enclosure Royal Band challenged and overtook Cyanite. Royal Band won easily by one length, 1 length, head.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 95; Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 17-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer:—T. Fergusson (Jun.)

THE RANDWICK PLATE, Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. F. M. Garda's OUR DAY, 9-7, Trahan 1
Mr. Frank's RUEFUL, 9-7, Harrison 2
Mr. Summer's FLOTELLE, 7-5, Collis 3
Messrs. Wilton and Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 8-0, Barrett 4

Did not run:—Memento and Falcon Queen.

The race:—As soon as they came in view Sungrebe was seen leading closely attended by Adelaide II. Sungrebe increased his lead and at the 6th furlong was some lengths ahead of the field the next attendant was Adelaide II. The field caught him up at the 4th furlong and Rueful began to move up in a good position. Rueful was first to enter the straight and looked all over a winner till near the grand stands where Our Day came from the outside with a tremendous rush and won by a neck, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 36 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 31-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 16-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—C. Bleach.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 8-9, Trahan 1
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 8-7, Harrison 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM, 8-11, F. Templeman 3
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 8-3, Rose 4

Did not run:—Bandit.

The race:—As soon as they were released Spenser did the running closely attended by Matchlock and Giacomi. At the 5th furlong Dersingham who was lying third, came in second place and Spenser retired. Dersingham was first in the straight where Triple Alliance challenged. Dersingham went strong to win by one length, 1 length, ¾ length.

Time:—2 mins. 7 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 263-8; Places Rs. 70, Rs. 27 and Rs. 48-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 147; Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18-8.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Downes' BILLY BAWN, 7-3, Lynch ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 7-3, Collis 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORFEIT LASS, 9-12, W. Huxley 3
Mr. Frank's BELLICOSE, 8-4, Harrison ... 4

The race:—From the start Billy Bawn followed by Dunskey and Bellicose went ahead of the field. Forfeit Lass came with a late rush and snatched third place from Bellicose. Won by 1½ lengths, head, half length.

Time:—60 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 23.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 46-8; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 8-10, Collis 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ACE OF ROYALS, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' BALOZ, 8-10, W. Huxley 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-4, Mujeed 4

Did not run:—Saidan.

The race:—As soon as they were released East Court led Ace of Royals and Baloz. At the 3rd furlong East Court was done with and Money Gold came in third place. Ace of Royals was first in the straight where Baloz challenged, but could make no impression on Ace of Royals who looked a winner till near home where Durban came with a strong rush and won by a head, head, head.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 63-8; Places Rs. 77-8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 64.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 26.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

RACE GOERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every year I notice the Western India Turf Club giving large sums of money in public charities, but up to now the All Omnipotent Club Authorities have not deemed it fit to give a fair treatment to the Race-going public.

The public owe a debt of gratitude to your correspondent for his impartial views and he would be still doing an act of kindness to the public as well as the Club Authorities, who, it would seem, require other people to draw their attention to their duties, if he would pay a visit in the Second Enclosure at Place Ticket Machine, and watch only for five minutes what is going on there.

Should he be kind enough to do so, I would warn him in time to get a photographer along with him, as he will find it impossible to describe the scenes.—Yours, etc.

RACE-GOER.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TRAINING BATTALION WIN THE CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb 19

In the final of the Murray Tournament to-day the Training Battalion beat the Border Regiment after a splendid game by one goal to nil. The goal was made within ten minutes of the start. The Borders made several efforts to equalise. Major-General May made over the cup to the winning team. He said that it was the first time that the cup had been won by a war battalion. He regretted the medals for winners and runners-up had been lost by the steamer carrying them being torpedoed. But Messrs. Murray and Co. informed him that fresh sets had been cabled for which would be forwarded to their homes. The General mentioned that the battalion team included seven men who had been wounded in the war.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

England and Cheetham beat Burn and Gunther, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

Naorojee and Engineer beat Fakuda and Yanagida, 6-1, 6-3.

To-day at 5 p.m.:—Final Mixed Doubles.

On Friday at 4-45:—Final of the Singles: Final Gentlemen's Doubles.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla has placed on the occasion of his birthday a sum of two lakhs of rupees at the disposal of his Majesty's Government through His Excellency the Governor and H. E. the Viceroy for the successful prosecution of the war. His Highness has also placed a sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of Her Excellency Lady Wilingdon, for the benefit of the Queen Mary Technical School for the Wounded.

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay has arrived, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. I. C. Boyd, Lieut.-General Altham and Major Moody are also staying at Government House.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and H. E. Lady Ronaldshay were present at the Races yesterday afternoon; afterwards His Excellency the Governor attended a Committee Meeting at the Wilingdon Sports Club, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided at the Annual Meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association. Their Excellencies and Lady Ronaldshay were the guests of H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla at dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club, yesterday.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

COMMEMORATION AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The third anniversary of Mr. Gokhale's death was commemorated yesterday night by his friends and disciples at the Servants of India Society. An informal discussion was held on the reforms and the present situation generally in which Messrs. Paranjpye, Apte and several others took part.

IDEAL SEMINARY FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

In commemoration of the third anniversary of the death of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale a meeting of the students of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School, was held on Tuesday last at 9 p.m. at Gamdevi, when Mr. Balkruchnaboowa Chewoolkar occupied the chair. The President called upon Mr. S. K. Naique to deliver his address. Mr. Naique described the early career of Mr. Gokhale and dealt with his manifold activities and his constitutional methods. He asked everybody present there to keep the end in view that Mr. Gokhale had and the exertions he made for it, and asked them to serve the Motherland to achieve the end, the end of Self-Government within the British Empire.

COAL ECONOMY.

TO BE ENFORCED IN BOMBAY.

The following Press note was issued by Government yesterday:—

The shortness of [illegible] to [illegible] supplies in Bombay is, to a considerable extent, due to the number of wagons required for bringing coal to the City. Any reduction, therefore, that can be made in the consumption of coal will tend to ease the situation as regards other articles. The public, therefore, are requested to use the greatest economy possible in the use of coal particularly for lighting purposes. The Commissioner of Police has been good enough to undertake to advise Cinematographs and other places of amusement to use as little light as possible and the Bombay Electric Supply Company are being advised not to supply light for special illuminations of gardens and buildings. A good deal of economy can also be effected by private consumers and it is hoped that they will make every effort to do so.

RIOTING IN DELISLE ROAD.

24 PERSONS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Sakharam Patil charged Rama Sitapa and 23 others with rioting and theft at Delisle Road and Ferguson Road on the evening of the 25th January. The accused looted a grain shop and a fuel depot.

All the accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 and one day's simple imprisonment, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT AHMEDNAGAR CITIZEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 20.

The death occurred on Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. of Sardar Gopalrao Laxmanarao Mirikar, the eldest son of Sardar Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirikar. Sardar Gopalrao was a prominent and influential citizen of Ahmednagar and had rendered many useful public services. He was a Third Class Sardar of the Deccan and Honarary Magistrate. A member of the District Local Board and an honorary organiser of co-operative societies. In him the Ahmednagar District has lost a leading public worker.

DEATH OF MR. CARNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The death is announced in his 76th year of Mr. C. M. C. Carne, late Headmaster of the Government High School, Amritsar, which occurred on Sunday last. Mr. Carne had been in charge of the Government High School at Amritsar for 27 years, having retired about 15 years ago. The funeral on Monday was attended by Mr. F. H. Burton, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Rehill Superintendent of Police and Mr. Wathen, Principal of the Khalsa College.

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DENTAL NOTICE
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED
Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 21, 1918.

THE SITUATION IN KAIRA.

The public deserve credit for the patience with which they have awaited the issue in connection with the agricultural situation in the Kaira district. The various accounts that we have already placed before the public, after making careful enquiries, convey some idea of the situation, which Government have, for reasons best known to themselves, chosen to ignore. Neither the lapse of time nor the result of further investigations has tended to detract from the view of the situation we took in our previous articles; on the contrary, we have now even better reason to believe that Government have failed in the discharge of one of their most fundamental duties, viz., protecting the poor, distressed raiyat.

We do not propose now to go further back than the deputation which waited on his Excellency the Governor about three weeks ago. The deputation was first of all to consist only of Sir Dinshah Wacha and Messrs. Parekh and Patel. But his Excellency having learnt in time that Mr. Gandhi would be here in connection with the meeting at the Moolji Jetha Market, seems to have intimated to Sir Dinshah his desire to meet him. Accordingly, Mr. Gandhi was the fourth member of the deputation. At the interview, Messrs. Carmichael and Pratt,—the latter, it seems, had been specially summoned to headquarters—were also present and the duel of words was fought in the main between Messrs. Carmichael and Pratt on the one side and Messrs. Parekh and Patel on the other. We hear that in the cross-examination to which the latter pair were subjected, they did not come out well; that means they did not "satisfy" the two bureaucrats. It is not difficult to see why. In the first place, the two Government members had to maintain they were in the right, and, secondly Messrs. Parekh and Patel had not made detailed investigation into the circumstances of each and every individual raiyat in the affected five talukas—an obviously impossible task. Mr. Gandhi seems to have made it clear, however, that there were only two courses open to Government, either to comply with their request or, pending fresh enquiries by a committee of officials and non-officials, the collection of revenue to be suspended. Government promised their reply in two days' time. Mr. Gandhi left for Ahmedabad the same night and subsequently he was informed by Sir Dinshah Wacha, whom his Excellency appears to have chosen as the channel of communication, that Government had declined to grant their request.

In the meantime, certain members of the Servants of India Society, headed by Mr. Devdhar, were bestirring themselves, and confined their inquires to the Matar taluka. They came to certain conclusions which lent considerable confirmation to the fact that there was distress in the taluka owing to the failure of the crops. They said that the distress was not immediately general but from 20 to 30 per cent of the cultivators were in the most distressful condition, while the remaining would feel the effect in about April or May. Mr. Devdhar appears to have called on the Governor and taken a letter from him to Mr. Pratt, but before calling on that authority Mr. Devdhar met Mr. Gandhi and discussed the situation with him from what may be described as a "loyalist" point of view. Mr. Gandhi, after listening to what Mr. Devdhar had to say, agreed to await the issue of events again. And when Mr. Devdhar's party of "disinterested" people called on Mr. Pratt, Mr. Ghosal was present and the result of the interview was no more encouraging than in the other case. Mr. Thakkar appears to have been the spokesman of the deputation and he is said to have failed to stand the test of crooss-examination. Mr. Pratt seems to have told them that they failed to make out a case for relief and then politely bowed them out. Prior to Mr. Devdhar's interview with Mr. Pratt, the Gujarat Sabha's executive committee met and passed a resolution calling upon the people who had no money to pay their revenue instalment, not to sell their goods or cattle in order to meet the call. The resolution was passed after discussing the matter for two days, and after carefully considering the law on the point in all its bearings. A proviso was added that Mr. Gandhi should personally inspect the villages and ascertain facts before the resolution was acted upon. Mr. Gandhi is now touring in the villages and we hear the result of his investigations so far does not detract by one whit from the conclusions that we have already placed before the public. We shall await his final report which should be ready before long. In the meanwhile, we cannot help entering our most emphatic protest against the collous disregard of distress shown by the local authorities. We have received some authentic and reliable accounts of the manner in which the revenue officials are proceeding with their collection work.

Shanabhai Hirabhai, an inhabitant of village Vadthal (Nadiad Taluka) owns 41 bighas of land valued at Rs. 4,000 and has to pay an annual assessment of Rs. 71. This year he has had to pay Tagavi amounting to Rs. 30. Owing to failure of his crops, he failed to pay the instalment as it fell due. He was fined Rs. 26 calculated on a 25 per cent. basis and was pressed to pay Rs. 122. In default, the headman of the village entered his house when he was absent and when there was nobody else present in the house, and took away his milch buffalo, leaving the young calf behind. The calf died, while the buffalo itself is now said to have ceased yielding milk owing to ill-treatment. It was to be sold by auction on the 18th instant. The interesting fact about this case is that the man was not served previously with the notice under the Land Revenue Rules, nor when the buffalo was taken away by the headman, was a *panchnama* drawn up. It was drawn up on the following day and signed by one Vasantrai Shanker.

In the same village other men have been served with notices that in defauut of payment their lands will be attached and sold by auction. Among them are Shankerbhai Dasibhai, who owns 10 acres and 20 gunthas valued at Rs. 3,000, and pays an assessment of Rs. 45-14-0. Vyas Moti Trimbak owns 13 acres and 24 gunthas valued at Rs. 3,500 and pays assessment of Rs. 90. Ramabhai Mathurbhai's buffalo was taken away and is to be sold by auction. In all these cases they have failed to pay owing to failure of crops.

We are receiving other reports regarding similar cases of official high-handedness. One thing that should be remembered in this connection is that the law does not recognize whether the district is "rich and prosperous" or otherwise. It takes no cognizance of whether people have other means to pay—whether they can beg, borrow or steal. All that it takes note of is whether the crops are such as will enable the cultivators to pay their dues. And the business of officials is merely to carry out the instructions laid down in the rules. The same rules lay down that under certain conditions suspension of revenue should be granted wholly or practically. It was therefore clearly the duty of the officials to ascertain—and not manipulate according to their predilections—the true anna valuation of crops during the year. We have in our possession a table of Anna Valuation of crops intended to guide and instruct the subordinate servants of Government in preparng their reports. And this table appears to have been drawn up years ago, with special reference to ideal conditions of soil fertility. We are trying to ascertin the yield capacity of land under present conditions and we hope to be able to show the extravagant basis on which calculations are made. It will be seen that they are out of all proportion, regard being had to the facts of the situation.

THE RACING EXECUTIVE AND THE PUBLIC.

The Acting Secretary of the Western India Turf Club has published an "explanation" of the fiasco which took place over the start of the race for the Sydney Plate on Saturday last. It is hardly likely to be regarded as satisfactory by the racing public He states that the Starter having informed the Stewards that the start was actually made the Stewards decided, under the rules of racing, that the race must stand. He expresses regret that, as by the time these enquires were concluded, the 7th Race was due to be run, the Executive did not immediately put the public in possession of the decision of the Stewards. This appears to us to be quite an unacceptable reason for the failure of the Executive to perform a most obvious duty, and one could hardly be blamed, in the circumstances, for supposing that the Executive had forgotten that the public had any interest in the matter at all. The whole incident is characteristic of the extraordinary attitude of the Stewards and the Executive of the Club towards the public on whose patronage the Club depends and whose trustees the Stewards and the Executive really are. If the Executive could be brought to realise the responsibility they owe to the racing public a great deal of unpleasantness and scandalous talk might be avoided, for such realisation would have its inevitable sequel in some thoroughgoing reforms, including the appointment of one or two stewards who understood their business, and especially of a stipendiary steward to bring in the discipline—discipline based on the rules of racing, not personal predilections and idiosyncracies—that is badly needed on the Bombay racecourse. The incident on Saturday last, after the explanation offered on behalf of the Executive, stands as a glaring example of the want of appreciation of their proper business, not only on the part of the Executive, who forgot to tell the public of the Stewards' decision, but also the Stewards themselves, who failed to recognise, that, if the rules of racing necessitated the race being declared valid, the responsibility of the Stewards also required the holding of a strict investigation into the whole business, for, as we stated in our issue of Sunday, either the Starter erred or the jockeys were to blame and the public have as much right to know which, as it is essential in the interests of good racing that the mystery of an amazing fiasco should be cleared up. It seems to us, therefore, that it was a clear duty laid upon the Stewards to hold such an enquiry. It would have been more to the point if the Executive had conveyed some assurance to the public that precautions were to be taken in future to avoid the occurence of such a scandalous *contretemps*. We might point out that, even if one of the officials of the course would condescend to watch the races from the sentinel's box at the bend—which is always unoccupied!—some light might have been thrown on this incident as well as many others.

In reference to the query of our Racing Correspondent as to why a flagman should not be posted a furlong from the starting gate, in order to indicate whether the start is right or not, a correspondent has favoured us with a communication in which he relates what took place at Longchamps near Paris in 1907, when a similar fiasco to the Sydney Plate, last Saturday, occurred. The story is an interesting one. After stating that the racing Executive of the W.I.T.C. ought to thank themselves that the winner of the Sydney Plate was the favourite and not a rank outsider, and that the majority were therefore satisfied with the result so far as the betting was concerned,—though from a sporting point of view, the race was a failure—our correspondent relates what took place at Longchamps in 1907. In a race in which twelve starters went to the starting post, a horse broke the tape at the moment the starter was engaged with the machine-gate, and some of the jockeys out of the twelve remained standing still, as they did in the Sydney Plate. The race as run was won by Monsieur Perichon, a rank outsider, who started at 40 to 1. On his return the starter was hooted and jeered and as the multitude showed signs of molesting him he was surrounded by a number of *sergeants de ville* who escorted him to the enclosure where, on his arrival, he said that the start was a proper one and the Executive decided that the race would hold good. On learning this, the infuriated populace, who had vehemently protested that it was no race, invaded the enclosure where the Executive deliberated, and in no time smashed everything to smithereens and would have made short work of the racing officials if the soldiers on duty at the race-course had not intervened in time to save them. The mob, however, burnt the totalizators, the stands, etc., and left nothing standing. An enquiry was held by the Ministry of Agriculture, under whose control all the racing clubs of France are, and it was decided that at the starting gate the starter should drop a red flag at the start and at 200 feet from the starting gate a repeating flag should indicate whether the start is right or not; and this is how things are managed in France since that time. We are glad to recall this incident, not because anyone desires such an outbreak here,—for that matter an Indian crowd is far too mild and well-behaved, we are glad to believe, ever to run to such excesses,—but because the sequel is instructive and might well be accepted as an example of what to do.

Our correspondent very aptly asks how it is that there is no owner's association here, and he thinks that the absence of one is a serious drawback which places the owners entirely at the mercy of the Executive. We might add to this that a race-goers' association is also a much needed entity in Bombay, since the public are also at the mercy of an Executive that has proved itself singularly impervious to the shafts of criticism, and is extremely indifferent, in spite of the vast sums at its disposal, to the comforts of its patrons, who, week after week, are subjected to the intolerable scandal of the struggles that take place at the Totalizator windows. We do not know who is the "Member in Charge" of racing in our Provincial Ministry, but since the Western India Turf Club enjoys its license under an act of the Provincial Legislature, it would not be amiss if the Government were to interest itself in what has become a public scandal and to see that the Executive of the Club act up to their responsibilities.

Notes of the Day.

"The Servant of India."

Any journal or other public institution that came into existence seeking to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Gokhale would be sure of a cordial welcome from the Indian public. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, therefore, is to be congratulated on having brought out the first number of "The Servant of India," which is to be a weekly journal, on the third anniversary of the death of the great Servant of India. "The conductors of the paper will endeavour, in their humble way," Mr. Sastri tells us, "to emulate the fine poise, the dignity, and the moral earnestness that invariably distinguished all that their master said and did." That is an admirable standard to lay down, and we trust it will be increasingly lived up to by our new contemporary.

"A Sweeping Assertion."

One should not be super-critical in regard to the first number of a new journal, but it seems to us that it would be a kindness, apart from its being a duty, to join issue with "The Servant of India" over a passage which disfigures its self-introductory article. Immediately after a passage invoking the spirit of the master, in which it is said that the conductors of the paper

> "hope to remember, in the heat of debate and under the sting of abuse, that, loyal as he was to his party, he never was a partisan, that in judging his opponents he was chivalrous to a degree, and that he sternly reprobated all sweeping assertions to the prejudice of a class or community."

comes, astonishingly enough, this "sweeping assertion":

> "The frenzy with which some young men in the large centres of political life denounce veteran patriots, thinking that on the ruins of the reputation of these must be built the fabric of their own service to the country, would overwhelm him (Mr. Gokhale) with grief."

An Unfounded Charge.

This is a charge as unfounded as it is also unchivalrous, and there is the more reason to repudiate it as it appears to have found a measure of currency, apart from its latest recital. If even there were "a sweeping assertion to the prejudice of a class or community," it is surely the amazing and unkind onslaught which "The Servant of India" has thought fit to level at our young men. We do not ignore the qualifying phrase "some," but the indictment, none the less, applies to a class. Now, where are these young men to be found who "denounce veteran patriots," apparently for the sheer fun of the thing?

Impatience of Sham.

Our own somewhat extensive experience of a "large centre of political life," for instance, does not enable us to identify the type of "young men" who are sought to be pilloried. On this point it is necessary to speak plainly. Our young men are nothing if they are not patriotic, and in deadly earnest. It is a most gratifying and promising thing, in the present phase of India's national struggle, that the rising generation should be impatient of all sham and timidity—even to a fault. No honest and well-informed observer can say that young Indians of to-day have not an unbounded reverence for the memories and teachings of nation-builders such as Naoroji, Gokhale and Pherozeshah Mehta.

Wanted an Appeal to Reason.

But these men won their way into the hearts as well as the minds of their compatriots, which, we fear, cannot be said of all or many of our veteran patriots. The consequence is that when vital national issues arise, and the younger generation detects in the older not so much a faltering faith as a faltering pace, it declares its mind unmistakably. That is a wholesome thing. It is however apt to be met on the other side less by an appeal to reason or a desire to convince than by an assertion of authority based on seniority alone. That is a method calculated to defeat its own object, and it is not the method of true leadership. The expression of honest doubt and outspoken criticism, inspired by the finest and most disinterested of motives, should not be construed into a disrespect of those at whom it is directed.

A Plain Recognition.

There can be no more encouraging testimony than the following to show that the liberal sections of English public opinion have realised that after fighting for freedom of nations in Europe, England cannot deny freedom within her own dominions. The "Daily News and Leader" thus puts in a sympathetic plea for the freedom of India:

> "It is well that we should remind ourselves occasionally that while we are engaged in a war for freedom, the cause of freedom knocks at our own door in no uncertain way. There are skeletons in our cupboard and it is the part of wisdom and of candour to recognise the fact. Indeed there is no other course for us to pursue, for the skeletons are extremely insistent on claiming attention and hearing. Nowhere has the reaction of the war been felt more sensibly than in India. The sympathy of the Dependency with the cause of the Allies has never been in doubt and it has been manifested in many ways and in many unsuspected quarters. If the Germans, as we may assume to be the case, expected that the war would provide us with trouble in India, they have been painfully disappointed. There has not been a moment of real anxiety on account of our position there, and when we consider how seriously we might have been embarrassed by such anxiety we can form some estimate of what we owe to the goodwill of our Indian fellow-subjects. But this demonstration of good will does not mean that the Indian people are satisfied with the existing conditions. On the contrary, they were never more united in the demand for reforms, and the new impulse of freedom which the war has released is nowhere more vigorous than in India."

This is as it should be. The Sydenham-cum-"Madras Mail" tactics of trying to impress upon English public opinion that India's freedom means England's danger have failed as they deserved to.

The Indian Ulsterites.

The "Daily News" declares unambiguously that "a new ideal, the development of responsible Government in India, has taken possession of the field with an authority that can no longer be challenged." It is equally clearly recognized that there is an "Ulster faction" in this country as in Ireland,—"the faction of Anglo-Indian hostility to reform." But, says our contemporary,

> "it is relatively less powerful than it has ever been, and the declaration by the Government in August last of the proposed reforms has created a new atmosphere in regard to the whole problem of Indian governance. The proposals of the executive of the National Congress and of the Moslem League provide for a large extension of the elective element in the legislative councils, local autonomy and provincial executives responsible to the councils. Mr. Montagu, the Indian Secretary, is himself in India, and his well-known views on the subject of a drastic reform are the best assurance that a real appeasement of Indian feeling is contemplated. It cannot come too soon. The delay in removing the just grievances of the Indians has weakened the hold of the moderates on Indian public opinion, and we may easily see the experience in Russia and in Ireland repeated in the Dependency. The way to check extremism there as everywhere is to give prompt and liberal expression to the spirit of liberty. The heart of India is sound. Its best thought is profoundly convinced of the necessity of the British connection. But that connection must be modified by modern needs and the larger aspirations of these times. It must move cautiously, but very definitely, to the full enfranchisement of the Indian people on the same terms of liberty within the Commonwelth as those enjoyed by the other members of the British community."

Equality of treatment is what India wants, and we shall move "very definitely" to it, notwithstanding all existing or manufactured obstructions that may appear in the way.

TOTAL DRINK PROHIBITION.

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. SARMA'S MOTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The second meeting of the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding. Sir D. E. Wacha, Mr. M. Haq, Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Khan and the Raja of Mahmudabad were also present at to-day's meeting. Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., was among the visitors. Sir James DuBoulay took the oath of allegiance. After interpellations, Sir James DuBoulay moved that Sir William Vincent be added to the Select Committee on the Cinematograph Bill.

In moving that the Usury Bill be referred to a Select Committee, Sir William Vincent in the course of his speech touched upon the question of protecting creditors from dishonest debtors, and said this point had not been overlooked by Government and the recommendations of the Committee for the amendment of the Provincial Insolvency Law had been accepted by the Government and were now before the Secretary of State. If sanction arrived in time, a Bill would be introduced this session to give effect to the proposals of the Committee. He hoped this would meet the views of those who thought the enactment of the Usurious Loans Bill should synchronise with the modification of the Insolvency Act.

Sir William Vincent moved that Mr. C. H. Kesteven be added to the Select Committee on the Usury Bill in addition to those whose names have already been published.

INDIGO CESS.

Sir Claude Hill introduced a Bill to levy a cess on indigo exported from British India. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated the reduction in the supply of synthetic dyes caused by the war has led to a temporary revival of the natural indigo industry and the Government have given careful consideration to the question, whether this important industry can be re-established on a permanent footing. Considerable sums have been expended in the past, both by the Government and by the Bihar Planters' Association on scientific investigation into the methods of cultivation and manufacture of indigo, but many problems involving considerable expenditure still remain to be solved. It is thought reasonable that the industry should contribute towards the cost of investigating these problems and as cultivation is diffused over several provinces the imposition of an export duty appears to be the most suitable method of levying such a contribution. In the draft Bill it is accordingly proposed to levy a cess on all indigo exported from British India. As there is nobody or association representing the industry as a whole, to which the expenditure of the cess could be entrusted, it is proposed that the proceeds should be received and expended by Government. Sir Claude Hill stated that Mr. David, Imperial Chemist, had already started work at Pusa and the results so far achieved by him were full of hope. The Planters' Association had awakened to the fact that opportunities for the development of the trade presented by the war should be grappled with. They suggested that an export duty on the raw product should be imposed. This proposal was circulated for opinion to Local Governments who have endorsed the view of the Association. It would be necessary later on to associate an Indigo Botanist with the Indigo Chemist.

The motion to introduce the Bill was agreed to.

A NICKEL TWO-ANNA.

Sir William Meyer introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1906. He said that the Bill provided for the substitution of a nickel two-anna piece for the silver two-anna piece at present current. This possibility was discussed in 1904 when one-anna nickel coin was introduced. Government would be in a position to issue the new coin before long and mints were already engaged on its production. The Bill was formally introduced.

Mr. Chanda's resolution on the constitution of the Board of Scientific Advice was withdrawn without discussion.

PLEA FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR.

Mr. Sarma in moving a resolution about abolition of liquor and intoxicating drugs, said that the proposal would not dislocate finance. He only wanted Government to declare total prohibition as the ultimate goal of its policy. At present the Government policy was to discourage excess, but provide drink for the moderate drinker. According to this policy the minority of moderate drinkers tyrannised over the majority of abstainers, tempting them to drink from the shop in the locality. He proceeded to show the disastrous effect of drink on the people and quoted opinions in support of his contention. In England, he said, the privilege of moderate drinking had been abused and the demon of drink roamed rampant. Even now, when the Empire was in peril he was alarmed at the increase, however small, in Abkari revenue in India. He hoped Indian members would be true to the traditions of their religious ordinances and Europeans would realise the responsibility that rested on them.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Sir Hamilton Grant sympathised with Mr. Sarma's views, but said the Council was feeling tired with Utopian and nebulous schemes brought from time to time. Nobody was ignorant of the results of horrible excesses, but if Mr. Sarma wanted any reform, he should have come forward with proposals of modification of the Excise Law instead of trying to interfere with individual freedom. The resolution was unnecessary and calculated to make an already sad world sadder.

NOT A NEBULOUS PROPOSITION.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya said that he wished Sir Hamilton Grant had looked to the question more seriously. The question was one which affected the vast mass of the people, who contributed to the excise revenue. The proposition of the mover was not a wild one. He quoted statistics to show how gradually, but steadily excise revenue increased from 1874 till the present time. The right policy was to adopt total prohibition as the aim and end of the British excise policy.

Mr. S. N. Bannerjea said that he was a bit of a partisan in the present question. He was a teetotaler. He knew some of India's most illustrious men fall victims to the evil. He referred to the campaign against the "Out-still" system in Bengal. Mr. Sarma's resolution embodied an ideal which could be attained. The resolution, he maintained, was not nebulous. There should be a progressive movement towards the attainment of the ideal.

A DEBATABLE PROBLEM.

Mr. Fagan said the resolution was far-reaching and based on an assumption of a debatable nature. The argument seemed to be that the use of alcohol and drugs was morally indefensible and therefore the duty of Government was to prohibit their uses as of all that was morally indefensible. The subject has been endlessly debated and there was an endless disagreement among moralists on the point. The abuse of alcohol and intoxicants and their moderate and reasonable use have been placed on the same level. The mover had referred to the case of Russia, America and England, where the speaker maintained the degree of prohibition had only been possible as the result of conditions entailed by a war without parallel in the world's history and was, therefore, no argument for normal times.

FAILURE OF EXCISE POLICY.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that he had been agitating this matter for the last forty years and had often been abused by the Government officials for that. In the matter of revenue the Government of India were incorrigible and irreconcilable. The Excise Act had been in operation since 1878 and the result had been the maximum of revenue, but not minimum of consumption. The Government policy of excise had failed. He concluded by saying, "Let us try our best to bring about the reform ourselves independently of the Government."

Sir Claude Hill said the growth of illicit use of alcohol did not imply the aggregate growth of alcohol. On the contrary, there was considerable decrease, for instance, in Guzerat by adopting methods which considerably restrained the use.

Nawab Ali Chaudhury advocated total prohibition failing which he would make the shops rarer. The evil drink was doing havoc among labourers.

Dr. Sapru said several false issues had been raised in the debate. Certainly Mr. Sarma did not want the Government policy of many years to be upset by a stroke of the pen.

Sir John Donald said that drinking was prevalent among certain classes; for instance, the Sikhs. Was it meant by the resolution that drinking should be prohibited among them?

Pandit Malaviya: "May I remind the Hon. Member that drinking is prohibited among the Sikhs by the injunctions of the Gurus?"

SIR GEORGE BARNES' REPLY.

Sir George Barnes replying quoted the views of the Government published in 1905 and 1914 on the subject. He wondered why the mover had not included tobacco in his resolution. But probably he was anticipating Mr. Sarma, who would bring up another resolution about tobacco. He thought Sir D. E. Wacha had taken an exaggerated view of the whole case and quoted statistics to controvert him. It would not be right to prohibit alcohol among certain classes who used alcohol in moderation. The mover of the resolution had minimised the effects of illicit practices which in his opinion was a more important question. He pointed out in detail the various difficulties financial and otherwise if the resolution were accepted. Concluding, he said the Government's excise policy has been pitched up at a very slow pace. There was no short cut to the attainment of the object which the mover had in view.

After Mr. Sarma had replied at length the resolution was rejected by 33 voting against and 20 voting for it.

The Council adjourned till the 27th.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

In the course of answers to questions asked at the Imperial Legislative Council here to-day Sir George Barnes said that on representation from the Bombay Government, the Government of India had taken powers under the Defence of India Act to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers in defended harbour towns and that these give to the Bombay Government, power to fix the maximum rents in respect of houses of rent not exceeding ten rupees monthly.

The Commander-in-Chief said that the question of conscription and compulsion had been considered by the Government of India and rejected as impracticable in the present circumstances.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Sir Robert Gillan said the question of the State management of railways as apart from the question of State ownership is at present being discussed with the Secretary of State. In connection with the contract with the East Indian Railway, notice to determine which had been given by the Secretary of State, Sir George Barnes said the proposals for decreasing the proportion of non-Indians employed in departmental telegraph offices, have been submitted to the Secretary of State and include provision for regular transfer of a certain number of men from local service to the general service.

Sir William Vincent said the Government of India would consult the Local Governments in regard to the question of the appointment of non-official visitors to visit the State prisoners.

The Commander-in-Chief said that the reports received from the several theatres of war, showed that the members of the Indian Labour Corps working outside India are suitably accommodated and receive the same medical attendance in our Indian hospitals as is accorded to Indian troops. Special interpreters have been appointed whenever considered necessary and in all Corps there are persons who know English and the language spoken by the men in the Corps.

Sir George Barnes said the Secretary of State was being addressed on the subject of increasing the proportion of Indians in the telegraph department.

Sir William Meyer said India is paying only the normal cost of the Indian Expeditionary Forces, that is, so much of the expenditure on their pay and maintenance as would have been incurred if the troops had not left India.

INDIAN ARMY REFORMS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis asked:—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article on "Indian Army Reforms" in the December issue of the "Hindustan Review" contributed by Mr. K. C. Roy?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the constitution and function of the Advisory Council mentioned in the article given in the Indian Army List?

(c) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the suggestion for the adoption of a system of modified conscription applicable to all provinces and will the Government be pleased to state whether such proposals have been or are under consideration?

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replying said:—

(a) The article in question has been seen, but as it adds nothing to our present knowledge of the position the attention of the Government has not been drawn specially thereto.

(b) The constitution of the Advisory Council is as follows:—

President—His Excellency the Army Member.

Members—the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Army Secretary, the Financial Adviser and such other members as may be invited to attend a particular discussion. The Council meets as a rule weekly. Its functions are to discuss such questions as his Excellency the Army Member may consider of sufficient importance affecting (a) improvements proposed in the army, (b) preparation for the war, (c) fixed defences and military operations in progress, (d) military organisation, (e) conditions of service or customs affecting the Indian Army.

(c) The article referred to contains no definite proposals in regard to the adoption of modified conscription applicable to all provinces. The question of conscription and compulsion has, however, been considered by the Government of India and rejected as impracticable in the present circumstances.

PASSPORTS TO JAPAN.

The following Press note has been issued:—

The Government of Bombay have received information that from and after the 1st February, 1918, with the exceptions enumerated below, no person, other than a Japanese subject will be allowed to land in the territory of the Empire of Japan unless he or she is in possession of a valid passport or certificate of nationality, issued by the Government of the country of which the holder is a subject, and bearing a copy of his or her photograph. Such a passport or certificate of nationality must also be *vise* by the Japanese Ambassador, Minister or Consul in the country in which it is issued.

The following are the exceptions to the rule:—(*a*) Diplomatic and Consular Officers and their families; (*b*) persons who are deputed on official commission by foreign Governments; (*c*) any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged as such in any country outside the Empire of Japan.

PASSPORTS FOR CHILDREN.

A Government Press note says:—

Under the Passport Rules current in India it is not essential that a child of less than 15 years of age should take out a passport before leaving India by sea. The name of a child who travels in the care of an adult may be entered upon the adult's passport, and a child travelling alone is not bound, so far as the rules of the Government of India are concerned, to take out a passport in his or her name. The passport regulations of certain foreign countries, however, require that children travelling alone to those countries should produce passports, and it appears generally desirable that even a child should not travel by sea in the existing circumstances without carrying indentification papers.

The parents or guardians of children under the age of 15 years should, if they desire to take out passports for them, make applications for such passports in the prescribed form, to the local Governments. Forms can be obtained from any of the authorities empowered to issue passports.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAID NEAR LA BASSEE.

SPLENDID WORK BY BRITISH AIR-CRAFT.

FOURTEEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

A British communique says:—The enemy in the morning raided a post westward of La Bassee. Three British are missing. We repulsed the raiders at Poelcapelle.

There was hostile cannonading in the St. Quentin, Lens and Armentieres sectors, also north-east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Sunday bombed and machinegunned billets, railway stations and troops. We dropped over five and a half tons on different targets. Fourteen hostile machines were brought down and seven driven down and our anti-aircraft guns shot down two, one being a large bombing machine. The latter's four occupants were taken prisoners, also those of another machine, which was driven down out of control near one of our aerodromes. Five of our machines are missing.

On Sunday night we dropped four hundred bombs on the aerodromes in the neighbourhoods of Ghent, Tournai and Laon. We also bombed from low height the Conflans railway station and sidings. Bursts were observed at the latter. All our machines returned.

AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

SOME BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Press Bureau states that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Thames estuary at ten last night and proceeded towards London. Some bombs were dropped in London. The raid is still in progress.

"LABOUR'S WAR AND LABOUR MUST WIN."

DECLARATION BY AMERICAN FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The American Federation of Labour has adopted a declaration that thus is Labour's war which Labour must win and every state fighting for final victory must count for humanity. The declaration urges that Russian workers make common cause with those of America, Britain, France and Italy.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

RUMOUR OF RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

A wireless Russian communiqué says:—Trotzky has asked the German Government for information concerning a message from Generals Hoffman and Samoul in which they state that the war will be resumed at midday on Monday. Trotzky claims seven days' notice before resumption of hostilities.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

The following is the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, one hundred and thirty-first list of subscriptions. (Paid during the month of January 1918):—

Paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd:—Amount already acknowledged to 31st December 1917 Rs 63,20,144-6-9. Mysore and Coorg Provincial Branch Rs 78-12-0. The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., Rs 100, Mr. P. Chowdhry Amir Singh S'rdar Sahib Rs. 107-8-0, B. N. Railway Carry On Aid Committee Rs. 350. Collections at Kedas through Dr. D. Srinivasagam Ps. 150; Captain G. H. Lane Rs. 50; S. S. Chowdhry Amir Singh Rs. 2-8; Rao Nathu Mull Rs. 25. Gift of Rs. 100 straits dolars from the Medical Student Club, Singapore, through D. D. O. 7th (Meerut) Division Rs 17,500; Mr. Maheshes P. Misra Rs 4,000; sums of Rs. 20 and under Rs. 9,200; total Rs 6,32,334-2-9.

Paid into the Bank of Bengal:—Amount already acknowledged Rs. 48,69,427-2-5. Bengal Branch 75 per cent of collections for December 1917 Rs. 244-15-11; subscribers United Provinces Rs 150; Assam Branch Rs 1,350; Bihar and Orissa Branch Rs 261-4; Subscribers Agra Rs 198; Subscribers United Provinces Rs 269-1-3; Subscribers Benares Rs 29-5-3; Subscribers Oudh Branch Rs 37-8-0; Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan Rs. 1,500 less transferred to the Director Medical Services in India Rs 1,000 Rs. 500; H. H. the Raja Sir Baldeo Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., of Poonch, Rs. 3,000; Members of No. 12 partly Survey of India (40th instalment) Rs. 36, sums of Rs. 20 and under Rs 74-13-10; totals Rs. 48,75,598-2-8.

Summary:—

Paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd: Rs 63,21,334-2-9; paid into Bank of Bengal Rs 48,75,598-2-6; paid into Bank of Bombay Rs. 10,32,544-7-0; paid into Bank of Madras Rs. 15,81,987-6-5; grand total Rs. 13,811,464-2-10.

Note.—Subscriptions may be paid to Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd, Simla or branches or to Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras or their branches.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

WHITE GUARDS DEFEAT RED GUARDS.

1,500 WORKMEN MASSACRED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Feb. 20.

A belated Kieff telegram states that the White Guards with the Junkers defeated the Red Guards at Petchersk and the White Guards afterwards massacred 1,500 workmen and also all the members of the revolutionary military committee.

WHITE GUARDS OCCUPY TAMMERFORS.

AFTER 12 HOURS' SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Feb. 20.

The "Rovaya Viedomosty" states that the White Guards have occupied Tammerfors after twelve hours' sanguinary fighting.

DIFFICULTIES IN DEMOBILISATION.

GENERAL MANNERHEIM'S ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 20.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with demobilisation owing to the soldiers demanding money and also distribution of reserves of clothing and rifles. The Military Commissioner has refused rifles, which are needed for the Red Guards, but has promised the soldiers certain moneys which he is obtaining by the taxation of the Bourgeoisie.

The "Evening Post" states that the Forty-second Army Corps has been ordered to begin operations against the White Guards in Finland and large detachments of Petrograd troops are en-route for Viborg. It is explained that the conflict in Finland lies between the Bourgeoisie and the peasantry against the social democrats. The backbone of General Mannerheim's White Guards consists of several thousand Finns who returned from Germany and Scandinavia after last year's revolution. They are well supplied with artillery. General Mannerheim commands one army of about 60,000 largely peasants. It is declared that the position of the Finnish Red Guards would be precarious but for the Russians who are pouring in.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW UKRAINE FRONTIER.

THREATENED GENERAL STRIKE AT LEMBERG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

A telegram from Lemberg states that at a great demonstration on the 14th instant, attended by the united Polish parties it was decided to organise a general strike in all public offices, institutions, schools and factories as a protest against the new Ukraine frontier.

ROUMANIAN DELEGATES IN PETROGRAD.

FOR CONSIDERING PEACE CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—Delegates from the Roumanian general staff have arrived in Petrograd with the proposal for an armistice and with the object of considering peace conditions. The proposal has been agreed to, subject to suspension of attacks during the armistice. The message admits that the credentials of the Roumanian delegates are doubtful.

PRESS ACT AGAIN!

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SECURITY.

MAGISTRATE'S NEW ORDER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday morning, Mr. B. G. Horniman made a declaration on behalf of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ld., as Keeper of the Press belonging to the Company.

The Magistrate enquired whether the declarant wished to say anything as to why security should not be deposited.

Mr. Horniman: Yes, Sir. This Company has always been exempted as Keeper of the Press, which has been in existence for over five years. Further, I may point out that I have already deposited security of Rs. 2,000 as Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle." That does not exempt me as Keeper of the Press. But if you take security from me as Keeper of the Press, then, under the Act, I shall be exempted as Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," and the security deposited by me as Publisher will have to be returned.

The Magistrate: Yes, I am aware of that. But I wish to point out this There is a serious shrinkage in the value of securities, and you have deposited securities of the face value only of Rs. 2,000, but that is less than Rs. 2,000 and there is a balance to be made up.

Mr. Horniman: But we had your Worship's permission to deposit securities to the face value only of Rs. 2,000. We asked that specifically.

The Magistrate: Yes, but the order now is that you deposit Rs. 2,000. May I ask, have you brought Rs. 2,000 with you?

Mr. Horniman: No.

The Magistrate: Last time you contended that it was your duty to bring the money with you.

Mr. Horniman: No, Sir. I did not say that. I contended that it was your duty, if you wanted to take security, to demand it at that time. I am ready to deposit security.

The Magistrate: Well, the order now is that you deposit security of the full value of Rs. 2,000 as Keeper of the Press. Then your securities deposited as Publisher will be refunded to you.

Mr. Horniman: If I bring the money to-morrow, will that do?

The Magistrate: To-morrow, if you like. The order is made and the deposit can be made within a reasonable time.

RANGOON PARSI CAUSE CELEBRE.

CONVERT'S RIGHT TO ENTER FIRE TEMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

At the close of the reading of the bulky evidence for plaintiffs taken on commission at Bombay in the suit before Justice Young, which has been proceeding during the last week in the Chief Court, of the late Hon. Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee and others vs. Bella (minor) represented by her guardian *ad litem* Shapoorjee Cowasjee, the second defendant, to-day, the evidence of Rangoon witnesses was taken for the plaintiff's case, in which a declaration was sought that the first defendant (Bella) was not entitled to the use and benefits of the Parsi Fire Temple and for interim injunction restraining her from entering or worshipping in the temple or the second defendant from taking the first defendant into the temple premises.

Mr. D. R. Saklat, second plaintiff, deposed to having come to Rangoon from Bombay in 1890. The descendants of the original settlers who had come from Persia or children of both Parsi parents or children of a Parsi father and a non-Parsi mother were considered Parsis. He had never heard of persons being converted to Zorasterian religion becoming members of the Parsi community. The only instance he had heard of was that of Mrs. Tata in Bombay entering into the Zoroastrian religion. An alien, even if converted, would not become a member of the Parsi community, because he had no Parsi blood. Non-Parsis were not allowed to enter the Fire Temple.

In answer to Mr. Giles, witness said it would wound his religious feelings to worship his God with other people who did not belong to his religion and also to worship in the presence of other worshippers who did not happen to be of the same race as himself. He objected to a person of another race following his religion, because that person was not born of Parsi blood. Purity of blood was in his view the very first consideration. If Bella were to die he would object to her being buried in the Parsi burial ground and that quite apart from fact that she professed the Zoroastrian religion or not.

The hearing is likely to take another ten days.

REGENERATION OF INDIA'S WOMANHOOD.

PRESENT FAULTY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

MR. GANDHI ON FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS.

The annual gathering of the Bhagini Samaj was held yesterday 4 p.m., at Morarji Gokuldas hall, under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Gandhi. The annual report of the Samaj having been read by the General Secretary, the President distributed prizes to the pupils of the female classes, and delivered a very informing address on the education of women, in the course of which he said:—

It is necessary to understand what we mean when we talk of the regeneration of women. It presupposes degeneration and if that is so we should further consider what led to it and how. It is our primary duty to have some very hard thinking on these points. In travelling all over India I have come to realize that all the existing agitation is confined to an infinitesimal section of our people who are really a mere speck in the vast firmament. Crores of people of both the sexes live in absolute ignorance of this agitation. Full eighty-five per cent. of the people of this country pass their innocent days in a state of total detachment from what is going on around them. These men and women ignorant as they are, do their "bit" in life well and properly. Both have the same education or rather the absence of education, both are helping each other as they ought to do; if their lives are in any sense incomplete, the cause can be traced to the incompleteness of the lives of the remaining fifteen per cent. If my sisters of the Bhagini Samaj will make a close study of the lives of these 85 per cent. of our people it will provide them ample material for an excellent programme of work for the Samaj.

MAN MADE SOCIAL LAWS.

In the observations that I am going to make I will confine myself to the 15 per cent. above mentioned and even then it would be out of place to discuss the disabilities that are common both to men and women. The point for us to consider is the degeneration of our women relatively to our men. Legislation has been mostly the handiwork of men; and man has not always been fair and discriminate in performing that self appointed task. The largest part of our effort in promoting the regeneration of women should be directed towards removing those blemishes which are represented in our Shastras as the necessary and ingrained characteristics of women. Who will attempt this and how? In my humble opinion in order to make the attempt we will have to produce women pure firm and self-controlled as Sita, Damayanti and Draupadi. If we do produce them such modern Satees will receive the same homage from Hindu Society as is being paid to their prototypes of yore. Their words will have the same authority as the Shastras. We will feel ashamed of the stray reflections on them in our Smritis and will soon forget them. Such revolutions have occurred in Hinduism in the past and will still take place in the future, leading to the stability of our faith. I pray to God that this Association might soon produce such women as I have described above.

PLACE OF LITERARY EDUCATION.

We have now discussed the root cause of the degeneration of our women and have considered the ideals by the realization of which the present condition of our women can be improved. The number of women who can realize those ideals will be necessarily very few and therefore, we will now consider what ordinary women can accomplish if they would try. Their first attempt should be directed towards awakening in the minds of as many women as possible a proper sense of their present condition. I am not among those who believe that such an effort can be made through literary education only. To work on that basis would be to postpone indefinitely the accomplishment of our aims; I have experienced at every step that it is not at all necessary to wait so long. We can bring home to our women the sad realities of their present condition without in the first instance giving them any literary education. Woman is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the very minutest detail in the activities of man and she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his. This ought to be the natural condition of things and not as a result only of learning to read and write. By sheer force of a vicious custom even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over women which they do not deserve and ought not to have. Many of our movements stop half-way because of the condition of our women. Much of our work does not yield appropriate results; our lot is like that of the pennywise and pound foolish trader who does not employ enough capital in his business.

FAULTY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

But although much good and useful work can be done without a knowledge of reading and writing yet it is my firm belief that you cannot always do without a knowledge thereof. It develops and sharpens one's intellect and it stimulates our power of doing good. I have never placed an unnecessarily high value on the knowledge of reading and writing. I am only attempting to assign its proper place to it. I have pointed out from time to time there is no justification for men to deprive women or to deny to them equal rights on the grounds of their illiteracy; but education is essential for enabling women to uphold these natural rights, to improve them and to spread them; again the true knowledge of self is unattainable by the millions who are without such education. Many a book is full of innocent pleasure and this will be denied to us without education. It is no exaggeration to say that a human being without education is not far removed from an animal. Education, therefore, is necessary for women as it is for men. Not that the methods of education should be identical in both cases. In the first place our state system of education is full of error and productive of harm in many respects. It should be eschewed by men and women alike. Even if it were free from its present blemishes I would not regard it as proper for women from all points of view. Man and woman are of equal rank but they are not identical. They are a peerless pair; being supplementary to one another; each helps the other so that without the one the existence of the other cannot be concerned, and therefore it follows as a necessary corollary from these facts that anything that will impair the status of either of them will involve the equal ruin of them both. In framing any scheme of women's education this cardinal truth must be constantly kept in mind. Man is supreme in the outward activities of a married pair and therefore it is in the fitness of things that he should have a greater knowledge thereof. On the other hand home life is entirely the sphere of woman and therefore in domestic affairs in the upbringing and education of children women ought to have more knowledge. Not that knowledge should be divided into watertight compartments or that some branches of knowledge should be closed to any one; but unless courses of instruction are based on a discriminating appreciation of these basic principles the fullest life of man and woman cannot be developed.

IS EDUCATION NECESSARY?

I should say a word or two as to whether English education is or is not necessary for our women. I have come to the conclusion that in the ordinary course of our lives neither our men nor our women need necessarily have any knowledge of English. True English is necessary for making a living and for active association in our political movements. I do not believe in women working for a living or undertaking commercial enterprize. The few women who may require or desire to have English education can very easily have their way by joining the schools for men. To introduce English education in schools meant for women could only lead to prolong our helplessness. I have often read and heard people saying that the rich treasures of English literature should be opened alike to men and women. I submit in all humility that there is some misapprehension in assuming such an attitude. No one intends to close these treasures against women while keeping them open for men. There is none on earth able to prevent you from studying the literature of the whole world if you are fond of literary tastes. But when courses of education have been framed with the needs of a particular society in view you cannot supply the requirements of the few who have cultivated a literary taste. In asking our men and women to spend less time in the study of English than they are doing now my object is not to deprive them of the pleasure which they are likely to derive from it but I hold that the same pleasure can be obtained at less cost and trouble if we follow a more natural method. The world is full of many a gem of priceless beauty; but then these gems are not all of English setting. Other languages can well boast of productions of similar excellence; all these should be made available for our common people and that can only be done if our own learned men will undertake to translate them for us in our own languages.

UNSPEAKABLE SIN OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

Merely to have outlined a scheme of education as above is not to have removed the bane of child marriage from our society or to have conferred on our women an equality of rights. Let us now consider the case of our girls who disappear, so to say, from view after marriage. They are not likely to return to our schools. Conscious of the unspeakable and unthinkable sin of the child marriage of their daughters, their mothers cannot think of educating them or of otherwise making their dry life a cheerful one. The man who marries a young girl does not do so out of any altruistic motives but through sheer lust. Who is to rescue these girls? A proper answer to this question will also be a solution of the woman's problem. The answer is albeit difficult but it is only one. There is of course none to champion her course but her husband. It is uselsss to expect a child wife to be able to bring round the man who has married her. The difficult work must, therefore, for the present at least be left to man. If I could I would take a census of child wives and will find the friends of their husbands and through such friends as well as through moral and polite exhortations I will attempt to bring home to them the enormity of their crime in linking their fortunes with child wives and will warn them that there is no expiation for that sin unless and until they have by education made their wives fit not only to bear children but also to bring them up properly and unless in the meantime they live a life of absolute celibacy.

QUIET AND UNOBTRUSIVE WORK NEEDED.

Thus there are many fruitful fields of activity before the members of the Bhagini Samaj for devoting their energies to. The field for work is so vast that if resolute application is brought to bear thereon the wider movements for reform may for the present well be left to themselves and great service can be done to the cause of Home Rule without so much as even a verbal reference to it. When printing presses were non-existent and scope for speech-making very limited, when one could hardly travel twenty-four miles in the course of a day instead of a thousand miles as now, we had only one agency for propagating our ideals and that was our *Acts;* and acts had immense potency. We are now rushing to and fro with the velocity of air delivering speeches, writing newspaper articles, and yet we fall short of our accomplishments and the cry of despair fills the air. I for one am of opinion that as in old days our acts will have a more powerful influence on the public than any number of speches and writings. *It is my earnest prayer to your Association that its members should give prominence to quiet and unobtrusive work in whatever it does.*

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

FAR REACHING PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 20.

It is understood that the education committee of the Economic Conference has recommended, among other things, on the suggestions of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector General of Education in the State, regarding the development of female education, the formation of a special faculty and special degrees for women in the University of Mysore, the medium of instruction for girls to be vernacular and English a compulsory second language, sanction of the Government of 100 scholarships of Rs. 10 each in addition to the existing ones to pupils who join English classes in high schools to be awarded on a communal basis and as an experimental measure to the starting of boarding schools in selected taluks of each district, the establishment of a residential college for Science at Bangalore, the appointment of three inspectresses of schools and payment to women of salaries higher than those given to men in public services.

WORSHIP OF THE STATE.

SIR J. MCCLURE ON EDUCATION IDOLATRY.

Sir J. D. McClure, headmaster of Mill Hill School, delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the sixth annual conference of Educational Association at University College, London, on January 2nd, when there was a very large attendance of delegates from over 30 bodies, representative of almost every interest associated with education.

Sir John McClure said it was no wonder some of them, with the example of Germany before them, should feel disinclined to place in the hands of the Government a means of "Prussianizing," the nation, or, as others would say, to give the power of making education a means of government. He believed those fears to be greatly exaggerated, but he could not honestly say that they were groundless. English institutions were largely based on the doctrine of individual liberty, and those statutes which established or safeguarded individual rights were not unjustly termed the "bulwarks of the Constitution." To put it otherwise, with us individual liberty implied the minimum of State interference. Hence there was no country where so much had been left to individual initiative and voluntary effort as in England, and on the whole, the results had not been unsatisfactorily—certainly better than we had any right to expect. (Laughter.)

He did not believe that any British Government could stamp out voluntaryism, even if it wished to do so, but he was by no means certain that a succession of Governments could not do so. He believed that the worship of the State was the one form of idolatry into which the British people were least likely to fall, but they might come to tolerate a cult which they did not follow. How was that danger to be met? Partly, perhaps by the increased co-operation of local authorities, partly, no doubt, by the encouragement and equitable treatment of voluntary efforts; chiefly, he thought by a strong, united, and self-governing teaching profession. (Cheers.)

"A MONEY-MAKING MOB."

Again, one could not be blind to the fact that the interest which many were showing in educational reform was due to their belief that improved methods would lead to greater efficiency in the workman, and that this would help to secure to this country a position of advantage in the coming struggle for commercial supremacy. Unrestricted competition, ruthless, inexorable, was to be the order of the day. Hence we were being urged to direct all our energies to the production of a body of clever workmen, to commercialize our education, to make it a paying proposition, to make it subservient to the god of wealth, and thus convert us into a money-making mob. How were they to defeat this project of national suicide, this conspiracy against the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind? By insisting that a man needed education, first, to enable him to make a living, but chiefly to enable him to live a life by realizing that it was but a short-sighted and selfish patriotism that ended with love of country and service for her, by fixing the aims of education above money and beyond the nation.

He thought that from such considerations of the problem of education three great truths emerged. First, that no legislative enactment or series of enactments could do much towards the solution of the problem; at most they could provide opportunities for those people upon whom the burden of the solution lay. Secondly, that to deal with the difficulties of the position effectively required years, indeed generations, of wise effort on the part of carefully-trained enthusiasts. Third, that now, as always, the improvement of education depended upon the improvement of the teacher, for on the character, the skill, and, above all, on the ideals of the men and women who were engaged in teaching the youth of the nation the welfare of the nation ultimately depended. (Cheers.)—The "Times."

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND AT PONDICHERRY.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 19.

H. E. the Governor of Madras with Lady Pentland and party arrived this morning by a special train when a salute of 21 guns was fired. Their Excellencies were received by the Mayor of the town and others. The party was received at Government House by his Excellency M. Martineau, the French Governor. During his short stay His Excellency visits a number of places of this town.

In aid of the British Red Cross "Our Day" Fund, Siam has raised 159,300 ticals equal to Rs. 12,280.

JOINT HINDU FAMILY PROPERTY.

CAN MINOR SECURE SHARE?

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

Before Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Justice Napier an interesting question arose in the second appeal as to whether a minor of a Hindu family could demand partition of the family property on the ground that the father had married a second wife and that, if the partition were delayed, the sons that might be born of the second wife would reduce the share of the minor suing for the partition. The District Munsif of Udamalpet decreed the the partition in favour of the minor on the the ground that there was no reason why the minor should not secure his share in view of the second marriage of his father. The Sub-Judge of Coimbatore reversed the decree on appeal on the ground that continuance of the joint Hindu family was a normal condition of things and the mere fact of the father marrying a second wife and the prospect of more children from the alliance could not amount in law to a justification for seeking the partition. Their Lordships, in separate but concurring judgments upheld the Sub Judge's judgment and held that so great a change as that involved in the partition of a joint Hindu family ought not to be allowed as it would involve great loss and want of protection for the minor at a time when he was most in need of it.

ABUSES IN COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

MR. SIMCOX'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 18.

The Indian Cotton Committee arrived at Bijapur from Navsari on the evening of the 15th February. The hearing of evidence was resumed at the Durbar Hall on the 16th. The first witness examined was Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Sholapur, He found that the cultivator was served out by the Marwari with the worst possible seed taken from miscellaneous heaps in the ginning factories. After sowing the seed the cultivator was too lazy to weed his crop or to cultivate it properly and depended both for sowing and picking on labour imported from the Deccan. As cotton was sold exclusively by weight anything was put in it that could not be obviously detected: it was watered on its way to the market. Mr. Simcox mentioned a case in which he discovered *docras* being rolled over heaps of cut seed. In another case he had pushed his hand in the middle of *docras* of ginned cotton and found about 2 seers of unginned cotton in the middle of each *docra*. In another case a very big landholder had sold *docras* to the Agent of a European firm to whose clerk he delivered them in the absence of the Agent. The latter returning unexpectedly on examination found them something like a mixed pie. The witness immediately took a complaint from the Agent, got the ginning factory examined by a Mamlatdar and an Engineer and eventually secured the conviction of the seller for cheating. Mr. Simcox proceeded to describe the manner in which cotton fires broke out in Khandesh when prices showed signs of dropping. He mentioned a case in which the factory owner had been convicted for breaches of the Factory Act and also of an attempt to bribe a public servant. The case was reversed on appeal by the Sessions Court on the 3rd of April. The appellant drove back to Amalner on the 4th of April and on the 5th of April there was a fire in his factory as a result of which damage to the extent of Rs. 75,000 was caused. The Insurance Company concerned paid up in spite of the warning he had given them against doing so. But 15 months afterwards he obtained enough information to enable him to establish the fact that cotton for which the insurance money had been paid had been in Bombay three weeks before the date of the fire. The case went up to the High Court where the conviction was upheld. He considered that more power should be given to the Collectors of the districts in matters of this kind.

In reply to Mr. Wadia the witness stated that he had not gone into the question of legislation necessary to prevent abuses; the great thing was to have competent officers.

In reply to Mr. Roberts, witness stated that the merchants did not want staple cotton so much as clean cotton. If the difficulty regarding clean cotton could be got over, then they would look after the staple.

In reply to Mr. Hodgkinson he advocated the standardisation of weights at any rate throughout each district.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Mr. Chanbasappa Madki, Merchant and Agriculturist, Sholapur, gave evidence in regard to experiments with Broach and Cambodia cotton he had made on his land in the Sholapur district. They were, however, not particularly successful. He had tried experiments with farmyard manure but these have been defeated this year by heavy rain. He had obtained 1,500 lbs. of cotton per acre in the previous year and found that merchants gave higher prices for his cotton.

Mr. D. H. Tagare, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, said his experience was that American cotton was always attacked by red blight. The great difficulty was to get proper values for such cotton. Though there was a considerable area under it in the Sangola and Malshiras talukas the cultivators could get only the prices of ordinary cotton.

In reply to Mr. Roberts, the witness stated that the type of American cotton grown in the area under his charge was Upland Georgian. No work had been done on it by the Agricultural Department.

The Committee subsequently met informally the leading cotton dealers of Bijapur and then the Committee of the Bijapur District Agricultural Association.

FOOD CONTROLLER HECKLED.

WHY HIS WIFE DOES NOT STAND IN QUEUE.

A large crowd listened to Sir Arthur Yapp at Tower-hill on January, 3rd and he had to submit to a lot of heckling, from which he emerged with, at least, honours easy, says the "Daily Chronicle." These are some of the questions and answers:—

Q.: Can you do anything to stop profiteering?

A.: It depends a great deal upon what we mean by profiteering. I find in these days there is much vague talk of profiteering. Wherever there is a case of profiteering chapter and verse should be given, and we will do our very best to bring the delinquents to book.

Q.: Why not hang the profiteers and so end the war?

A.: First catch your profiteer. (Laughter.)

Q.: Do you consider that under the present shortage of food we ought to waste grain in the breweries?

A Voice: Oh! shut up. Of course we should.

A.: The first industry to be rationed was the brewing industry.

Q.: How was Miss Marie Corelli able to secure 183lb. of sugar while my wife has to wait in the rain for hours to get 2½lb. for a family of five?

A.: Well, it's been taken away from her. I don't think she should have been able to get it and she won't be able to get it in future.

Q.: Do you know the quantities of food stocks in the country?

A.: No.

Q.: But you could get that information?

A.: Well, approximately.

Q.: Very well, why keep threatening to put the nation on rations? Why the devil don't you do it?

A.: I have not threatened rations. You don't know what you are talking about.

An Interrupter: Well, Lord Rhondda does.

Q.: Does Lady Yapp line up for food?

A.: My wife has not had to stand in queues.

Cries of "Why not?"

A.: Because she prefers to go without. I have had no butter or margarine for breakfast this week.

Q.: What about fish and chips? (Cheers.) Why are the fish shops not allowed fat with which to fry the fish?

A.: I suppose fat is the difficulty. One of the biggest difficulties the Food Controller has to face to-day is the shortage of fat. It has been suggested that there should be an allowance of 8 ounces of fat, but even this will have to be cut down by one-half. The position is very serious. But so far as fish and chips are concerned I think we ought to take a vote. All those who think fish and chips essential please hold up hands.

The large majority of the crowd immediately responded.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

CHANCELLOR APPROVES AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Bonar Law made an important statement to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee which waited upon him recently to urge the immediate conscription of wealth, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Sidney Webb having presented the Congress resolution, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government had already acted on the principle the deputation had laid down, that when money was needed the Government had to go where they could get it. On the whole he thought that the classes who had money had shown less reluctance to part with it than he had ever known before in this country, and there was reason to be proud of them as well as of other sections of the community. But, of course, each individual industry or class, or whatever it was, was apt to think, when they were making special contributions, that there was no equality of treatment.

"Until now," he proceeded. "I have never seen any proposal which seemed to me to be practicable for getting money during the war by conscripting wealth, and, personally, up to this moment I do not believe it is possible." In the year before the war the total amount collected in indirect taxation—to which all classes were liable—was 69 millions, and that form of taxation had now risen to 102 millions. The amount of direct taxation in 1913-14 was 23 millions, and it had risen in the present Budget to 466 millions. The indirect taxation was now 18 per cent. and the direct taxation 82 per cent. The great cost of the war had been paid by those who had wealth.

THE BURDEN AFTER THE WAR.

"But you are, of course, thinking of what the effect will be after the war," said Mr. Bonar Law. "What sort of parties we are going to have I do not know; but, as a matter of prophecy, I would venture to say this: that the political conditions which prevail in this country will be of such a nature that the burden of this taxation is not likely to fall upon the wage-earners so long as there is wealth which can be made to pay it. That is my own view. I think there is very little danger, from your own point of view, of the great bulk of it not continuing to be paid in the same way as the war itself is being paid for.

"But I feel that the total burden of taxation represented by the National Debt, however you adjust it, will mean a burden upon the industry. That burden is to a certain extent, one of the inevitable consequences of the war; and all we can do is to try and make it tell as little as possible on the life of the country.

"Suppose you take this view—and I am inclined to take it myself—that we ought to aim at making this burden one which will rest practically on the wealth that has been created and is in existence at the time the war comes to an end, not merely that it should not fall on the wage-earning classes or on the people with small means with which to meet it, but that it should as far as possible be borne by the wealth that exists at the time, so that it would not be there as a handicap on the creation of new wealth after the war. I think that is what we have to aim at, and how is that to be done?

A MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY.

"The question of whether or not there should be conscription of wealth, then, is entirely a matter of expediency, and I think it is a matter which concerns mainly, not the working classes, but the people who have money. In my opinion, it is simply a question whether it will pay them best, and pay the country best, to have a general capital levy and reduce the National Debt as far as you can, or have it continued for 50 years as a constant burden of taxation.

"Perhaps I have not thought enough about this to justify me in saying it; but my own feeling is that it would be better, both for the wealthy classes and the country, to have this levy of capital and reduce the burden of the National Debt. That is my own feeling. But I am convinced of this—and this is the only point on which I am absolutely in disagreement with Mr. Webb—that you cannot do that while the war is going on, and that you will not get the money if you try to do it, but that you will run the risk of falling short of money."

FRANCE'S PRIEST SOLDIERS.

A VISIT TO RHEIMS.

It was with Abbe d'Herbigny, aumonier of the —— Infantry Division, that I entered Rheims, writes Mr. Beckless Wilson in the "Daily Telegraph." The city was scarce more than a single mile from the Boche trenches, which were clearly visible at the hamlet of Cerny. The Abbe d'Herbigny is a tall, thin, bearded figure, with light hair (what one could see of it, for his head was swathed in bandages), and dreamy blue eyes. He was a missionary in China when the war broke out, and hurried home to serve. In our peregrinations together he wore a long black soutane. On his steel casque, in lieu of the usual badge, was fastened a white metal cross. He exercises a powerful ascendancy over the men of the entire division, and his courage and devotion under fire have brought him the Cross of the Legion and the Croix de Guerre.

Threading the deserted streets of Rheims, we found in the close neighbourhood of the cathedral a large dwelling, which serves as the archiepiscopal palace, and here, as he has been from the beginning, faithful to his post, we found the venerable Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims from him I received a warm, even an affectionate, greeting. It was my country, not my religion, which recommended me to his Eminence's favour.

"Protestant or Catholic, qu'importe? Aujourd hui, nous sommes freres; nous battons pour une cause sacree, n'est-ce pas?

The Cardinal showed me, with tears in his eyes, the terrible results—doubly dreadful for him—of the German bombardment of his beloved cathedral, the noblest and most gloriously beautiful, not only in France, but in all Europe. The evidence was only too clear that the barbarians had aimed their shells directly on this splendid edifice, for it and the immediately surrounding quarter were the chief parts of the city to suffer.

As we chatted the Abbe d'Herbigny left the room. General Lanctot took occasion to remark: "A very brave man, that. In a lively part of the line, where the heavy casualties made it impossible to bury the dead, this aumonier crept out each night into No Man's Land to search for the fallen and render what succour he could. If they were dead he gathered up their papers and effects into a packet, which he put into the hands of the colonel. If they were living he gave them drink and dragged them into a place of safety. Not a soul dared follow him—in fact, he forbade them to do so. I don't know when he slept," added the general, "for he was on duty all day."

Before I again left for the front I had the honour of being received by his Eminence, Monseigneur Amette, Archbishop of Paris, who gave me some further instances of the conduct of the militant priesthood of France in this war. He also gave me this message:

We wish you to know what the church militant in France is doing against the combined forces of hate, and oppression, and impiety. We wish you to know the depth of the religious feeling which has been awakened in France. From the very first moment we realised the sacredness of the conflict. We felt it to be a holy war—a war against brute force, against sacrilege and the violation of human rights. The Prussians and Austrians have taunted us with placing our country above the Church, but could any right-thinking, dispassionate man doubt the righteousness of our cause? Is it not manifest to neutral nations? Our priests sprang in their thousands to arms because they were Frenchmen—yes, but because they also were Christians, who deemed their duty to see that justice and righteousness were not trampled under foot. And on account of this attitude of theirs, on account of their sacrifices, religion stands on a higher pinnacle than it did in the minds of men.

A DANGEROUS FIND.

4 MEN KILLED BY COPPER BOMB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

A strange accident resulting in the death of four men is reported from the village of Khangah Dogran in Gujranwala District. A few days ago some coppersmiths picked up a bomb made of copper in the field. They took it home with them and set to work to break it open. Naturally, at the first blow of the hammer the bomb exploded with such force that three of the men were killed outright and two very seriously injured and the roof of the houses was blown off. The injured men were removed to the hospital, where one of them has since died and the fifth man is in a serious condition. It is believed that the men took the bomb for the sake of the copper of which it was composed. Police enquiry is in progress.

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of Shannagar.

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Punjab. (Sd). R. S. HOLLOWE.

[Highly spoken of by the Late Viceroy & Governor-General of India, and the Late Governor of Bengal.

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MR. IRWIN'S DOUBTS ABOUT INDIA'S POVERTY.

TRAGIC HISTORY OF A DETENU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Council, in moving a resolution asking for the introduction of the teaching of hygiene and sanitation in schools Mr. Irwin said.—

Mr. Besant in the course of her address on behalf of the Home Rule League, to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State at Delhi on Nov. 26th last, attributes the short life period and the high death rate in this country to the lack of education, the appalling poverty and increasing indebtedness of the agricultural population consequent on the inefficiency of the "ruling oligarchy". I venture to think, my Lord, that if more sanitary habits and methods of living were imbued into the lives of the people "the appalling poverty," which in comparison with other countries, I venture to doubt, and the increasing indebtedness of the agricultural population, the accuracy of which statement I also question, might be eliminated as factors conducing to the high death rate which she attributes to the misrule of her fellow countrymen.

Mr. Irwin next quoted the resolution on sanitation adopted by the last Indian National Congress, in support of his motion.

Replying to a question regarding the alleged ill-treatment of detenu, Phanindra Noth Sett, Mr. Kerr said that Phanindra was arrested on July 1st, 1916, under section 54 Criminal Procedure Code and kept in police custody until the 12th July, 1916. He was then discharged and arrested under rule 12-A of the Defence of India rules, and committed to custody in the presidency jail until the 9th of August, when orders were passed interning him at Dullanda house. On 18th November, 1916, he was transferred to Ahmedpur in Birbhum district. On 29th January, 1917, he was transferred to his father's house in Calcutta where he is still domiciled. During the time he was at the presidency jail he was on one occasion taken out for examination, but no statement was recorded. There is no foundation for the allegation that he was kept without food, although the charges were communicated to Mr. Phanindra Nath Sett and his explanation taken. No written charges were formulated as this was not then the custom. Orders have been given that this shall be done now. Although the detenu and his relatives have been in constant communication with the officers of Government and the Detenu has been in home domicile in Calcutta, no complaint or suggestion has ever been made till now to any officer of Government that Mr. Phanindra Nath Sett was threatened, beaten mercilessly or subjected to all sorts of abuses and indignity at the hands of police officers. After a lapse of some 18 months the man has made allegations of ill-treatment and inquiry into them will now be held.

SUBSIDY FOR A LITIGANT.

Fourteen resolutions were moved and discussed. Seven of these were withdrawn, four were carried, and three lost. Mr. Irwin's resolution was opposed by Government on the ground there was not sufficient number of teachers and for want of money. The resolution was carried all non-official members voting for it.

Another resolution which was carried was moved by the Maharaja of Burdwan for early steps to obtain opinion on the advisibility of an enactment of an Impartible Estates Act for Bengal. Government also accepted a resolution urging the detention of interned persons in healthy places as far as possible.

Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt moved that the cost of of the suit in which Mr. Burton was sued for damages be realised from Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton was sued by a local zemindar for breaking wire fencing. That suit was decreed against Mr. Burton who was defended by a pleader, and the cost of the defence, about Rs. 500, was paid by Government. The mover of the resolution wanted that Mr. Burton should pay this amount. Government opposed the resolution as this amount was sanctioned by Lord Carmichael's Government. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt moved another resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the case of the arrest of the two women of Bankura District under the Defence of India Act. Sir Henry Wheeler opposed it as the case had already ben considered and a communique been issued. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. A. C. Mazumdar in moving an amendment substituting the word Indian for "Natives" in the Aliens' Disqualification Bill said the latter word as used by Europeans in this country was considered a term of contempt. (Cries of "No") Sir S. P. Sinha accepted the amendment on behalf of the Government saying that he did so in deference to a very universal sentiment.

"AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

LORD RONALDSHAY ON ARREST OF PURDAH LADIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay in closing the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council on the resolution regarding the arrest of two Bankura women said:—

All that I wish to say is this, that the Government have frankly admitted that in the case an error of judgment was made and that the Government regret that it should have been so. It must be obvious to everybody that it is far more to the interest of the Government than to anyone else that errors of judgment of this kind should not be committed. It is the Government that has to bear the responsibility for that. The Council may be assured that it was no mere empty words which Sir Henry Wheeler spoke when he said that orders have been issued which will, so far as possible, prevent in the future any similar error of judgment being committed and he stated I think specifically that in any case in which the police have reasonable grounds in future for suspecting a lady, action shall not be taken against her until the matter has been referred to Government. The Hon. Members will understand, I hope, that it is our intention to guard so far as it is possible against any similar errors of judgment in future.

It may not perhaps be out of place if I remind nonmembers in this connection that the task which has been laid upon the shoulders of the Government is a very heavy one and one which has never been before placed upon the Government. But it is a task which was forced upon them by outrages and lawlessness. It sometimes seems to me that both in the press and on the public platform, as a result of the natural desire on their part the spokesman of the public, in desiring to see that these extraordinary powers which the Government are exercising, are exercised as justly as possible, do sometimes lose sight of the horrors and the misery that the public themselves have been saved from, as a result of the action which the Government has been compelled to take. I venture to say for the consideration of the Council that when they are considering these matters let them understand that it is to the interest of the public themselves that the Government has taken this action and that if it had not been taken, if these extraordinary powers had not been exercised by the Government during the past year or two, we should undoubtedly have seen a vast increase of that horrible series of crimes and outrages which have blackened the history of Bengal for a period of something like ten years.

"MADRAS MAIL" BLAMES INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

FALSE STORY ABOUT NOTTINGHAM EXPLAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Apropos the Home Rule resolution at Nottingham the "Madras Mail" writes that they have received a cable from their London correspondent. It would appear that the responsibility for the inaccurate statement was not his, but the Indo-British Association's. That body, after Lord Sydenham's representations to the Nottingham Labour Conference, seems to have concluded from the absence of any mention of the passing of the Home Rule resolution in the press that it had been withdrawn and to have announced the "Fact." The "Mail's" correspondent cabled "No discussion, mere inclusion among mass of other business which was automatically rushed through at the end of conference."

KUMBHA MELA AT ALLAHABAD.

COLLECTOR APPRECIATES VOLUNTEERS' SERVICES.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

On the 15th instant Mr. Gaskell, Collector, with Mr. Burton, in charge Kumbha Mela Police, and Mr. Wallace, Special Mela Officer, visited the Seva Samiti camp and thanked the volunteers for their noble work. In doing so he said: "Volunteers of the Seva Samiti,—The Kumbha Mela is nearly over and you will shortly be dispersing to your homes. But before you go I desire on behalf of the offiers in charge of the Mela and myself to express our appreciation of your friendly co-operation with us in our heavy duties. You have all shown great keenness and have not spared yourselves in your service to the pilgrims. I thank you all and in particular those of you who rendered assistance at Daraganj on Monday and Tuesday last in circumstances which must have been very trying to you.

"We now bid you farewell, and trust that you retain pleasant recollections of the strenuous time which you have passed here."

MORE SEVA SAMITIS TO BE FORMED.

The same afternoon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, presiding at a meeting of volunteers, thanked them for their devotion to duty, and in the course of an eloquent speech reviewed the work done by the Seva Samiti during the Kumbha week. Before concluding he laid stress on the necessity of a bigger organisation for social service. It was then decided that a Bhartiya Seva Sumiti be formed.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Hridaynath Kunzru and Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta were provisionally elected President and Secretaries respectively. A provisional committee was also formed to frame rules and organise Seva Samitis where they do not exist

MEETING OF SWEEPERS.

On the 16th on behalf of the Seva Samiti sweepers and doms of the Kumbha Mela, the Sanitary Department were invited to attend a meeting. About 1,000 attended and the Hon. Pandit Malaviya spoke to them on the elevation of the depressed classes. Prasad of Halwa was afterwards distributed to the guests by Pandit Malaviya and the volunteers, who showed, by the manner in which they conversed with and moved among the sweepers that they did not regard the touch of the latter as pollution.

The "Leader" says:—"Now that the Kumbha Mela is virtually over, we should not let the occasion pass without paying our tribute of admiration to the band of volunteers who rendered most excellent service. We are glad that the Collector of the district appreciates the work done by them. May God bless all these devoted servants of humanity."

SIAM'S CONTRIBUTION TO "OUR DAY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

Siam has raised 159,300 Ticas (12,280 Sterling) for the British "Our Day" fund towards which the King of Siam gave 5,500 Ticas. His Majesty contributed the following foreword to the "Our Day" boom, "I heartily approve the object to which donations of the British "Our Day" fund are directed, since charity cannot take a nobler form than the provision of comforts for those wounded in the service of humanity."

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MAKARADHWAJA

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Invaluable in A to Z of Diseases.

It acts where all others fail.

Refuse substitutes and insist on having "KALPATARU" quality, which means

Genuine, Good and True.

Price per tolla .. Rs	24	7 doses Re	1-0
Sadagunabalijarita „ .. „	32	7 „ „	1-8
Siddha .. .. „ .. „	50	7 „ Rs.	2-0

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Don't you Wonder why?

EXPLANATION WANTED!

Will any Cinema-lover or film expert oblige the Bombay Public in general and this advertiser in particular by giving some palpable explanation as to why a particular magnificent Serial Film, which has already made the greatest possible boom in Europe and America has not yet been imported into this country by any of our enterprising Cinematograph Management?

Bombay is now teeming with opulent Cinema Houses and we hear of various costly Serials being hired at a rental ranging from 8 to 15 thousand Rupees. and—the wonder of it!

The most sensational, the most Vigorous Serial that has been the topic of the day recently in two Continents has not been thought fit for importation here!

And that wonderful Serial is

"JUDEX"

Anybody explaining the reason why this masterpiece of film work is not brought out in this country will kindly enlighten the Advertiser "Inquisitous," care of this paper or through the medium of the Advertisement Columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" will greatly oblige him.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the safest and cheapest house for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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AND ALL SORTS OF CLIMATIC FEVERS

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No relapse. A sure and safe Preventive.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

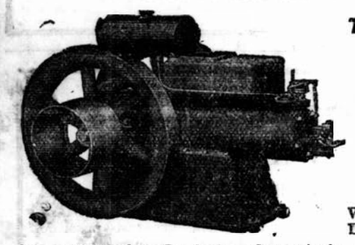
GLAZED BROKEN TILES,

A fair quantity want to dispose off.

SAJAN & Co.,

Tile and Marble Merchants,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "WONDER" BURNOIL ENGINE.



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No Magneto, No Batteries, No Wires,

No Hot Bulb, No Spark Plugs, No Carburetor,

No Pre—Heating

The Simplest Engine on the market Will work on any oil—Kerosene, Crude Distillate or Fuel oil. No extra expenses for water tanks. It is the cheapest the simplest and the Best. Ask for the free Booklet. Only 5 and 7 H.P. in stock for prompt delivery.

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This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10-0 for 3 bottles.

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Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.

LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

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By removing the cause of *bad* sight. Don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will *correct* your sight, but what you want is something to *cure* your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

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Fitted with smoke or neutral tinted glasses and opaque side pieces, Rs. 6.

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Fitted with Rayscphyll Do. Rs. 15

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Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
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KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The unsettled conditions in the north-west have not caused any appreciable precipitation. The disturbance in the south of the Bay has given moderately heavy rain on the south-east coast of Madras, the chief amounts being Madras two inches, Negapatam one and Cuddalore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in south Madras, a few falls in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.935 Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.723 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 "
Minimum do.	69.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW.
Movement of Wind do do	187 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	20	m 6	21	23	11	20	m 1	33	21	6
		8	41a	26	0		1	16a	18	2
Thur.	21	m 8	6	24	0	21	m 3	1	20	9
		9	35a	26	9		2	27a	18	0
Fri	22	m 9	12	24	7	22	m 3	49	19	11
		10	14a	27	4		3	20a	17	8
Sat.	23	m 10	2	25	4	23	m 4	26	19	1
		10	47a	27	9		4	2a	17	5
Sun.	24	m 10	42	26	0	24	m 4	57	18	4
		11	16a	28	0		4	28a	17	2
Mon.	25	m 11	17	26	7	25	m 5	4	17	8
		11	42a	28	1		5	9a	17	0
Tues	26	m 11	48	26	11	26	m 5	48	17	2
							5	37a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Wednesday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 41m.
21 (Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 41m.
22 (Friday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 42m.
23 (Saturday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 42m.
24 (Sunday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 42m.
25 (Monday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 43m.
26 (Tuesday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 43m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d:	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918:	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	8	34.0 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26 9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect near the hills. Day temperature is above normal generally; night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above the average throughout, while night temperature is above normal in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and north-west Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. In Gujarat and Kathiawar humidity has decreased considerably and is now in slight to moderate defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the northern districts; night temperature is above the average except in the south-east.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south of the division.

General Remarks.—Unsettled conditions persist in the Punjab and a fresh disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier from the west. The disturbed weather in the Bay of Bengal has caused heavy rain on the Madras coast, Madras reporting 1.88 inches.

Rainfall is likely to continue in south-east Madras and a few falls may occur in the Punjab.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and wearines after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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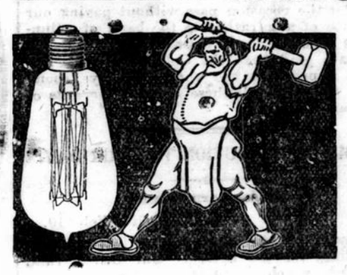

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THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th Feb.)	81.1	58.1	70		3.81	—4.95
Jask	78.1	59.1	78		2.46	—0.51
Do. (th Feb.)	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (19th Feb.)	79.8	63.4	65		0.16	—2.55
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.9	53.9	61		0.14	—0.91
Rawalpindi	72.4	42.6	56		4.59	+0.89
Lahore	77.3	48.7	80		0.15	—2.08
Hissar	78.7	4 .3	73		0.53	..
Ambala	76.7	49.1	63		1.14	—3.16
Delhi	77.5	54.0	61		0.53	—1.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.8	53.9	56		1.00	—0.26
Mainpuri	87 3	52.1	63		0.52	—1.47
Jhansi	88.4	53.8	53		0.09	—1.27
Cawnpore	84.0	56.5	60		0.42	—1.18
Allahabad	83.4	58.1	51		0.39	—1.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.7	55.8	41		0.02	—0.76
Karachi	82.2	61.2	86		0	—1.13
Ajmer	78.8	51.0	57		0.35	—0.74
Jaipore	80.8	55.0	37		0.23	—0.81
Kotah	85.1	55.6	54		0	—0.70
Mount Abu	67.2	52.9	30		0.12	—0.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	85.0	53.3	51		0	—0.35
Bhuj	85.9	61.4	55		0	—0.62
Dwarka	84.4	61.8	40		0	—0.44
Veraval	87.2	54.1	29		0	—0.42
Rajkot	87.4	55.8	61		0	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para	89.3	60.9	56		0	—0.31
Surat	91.7	62.0	35		0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	87.8	55.8	29		0	—0.43
Deesa	83.3	51.1	41		0	—0.65
Neemuch	87.1	50.1	45		0	—0.76
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.9	59.8	58	..	0.96	—1.04
Jubbulpore	86.2	58.8	87	..	0	—1.84
Saugor	89.7	59.4	47	..	0.01	—1.42
Hoshangabad	92.4	62.1	49	..	0.04	—1.57
Khandwa	94.0	69.8	45	..	0.13	—1.48
Akola	92.8	68.8	44	..	0.03	—1.62
Amraoti	90.8	63.3	46	..	0.16	—1.77
Nagpur	91.5	62.4	59	..	0.07	—1.38
Chanda	89.4	61.3	43	..	0.95	—0.40
Raipur						
KONKAN—	83.0	70.5	55	..	0	—0.55
Bombay	83.1	68.7	60	..	0.99	+0.30
Ratnagiri	86.8	69.7	79	..	5.95	+4.76
Marmugao	87.9	65.0	84	..	1.10	—0.88
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	90.9	57.3	29	..	1.40	+0.58
Malegaon	88.9	59.0	35	..	3.00	+1.73
Ahmednagar	90.8	57.9	48	..	3.87	+2.75
Poona	89.6	64.8	30	..	0.85	—0.85
Sholapur	88.0	64.3	48	..	1.11	—0.12
Bijapur	85.7	57.8	52	..	5.69	+3.77
Belgaum	89.7	64.7	27	..	0.38	—0.78
Aurangabad	91.2	62.7	46	..	0.14	—0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.6	62.2	68	..	2.29	+0.85
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90.0	69.7	68	..	2.41	—0.98
Mangalore	86.8	73.1	84	..	7.27	+0.92
Calicut	87.9	73.2	76	..	15.31	+5.24
Cochin	87.2	70.1	90	..	19.55	—3.15
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.3	65.2	76	..	12.19	+5.60
Masulipatam	90.1	63.7	48	..	2.72	+0.49
Bellary	89.0	65.3	70	..	5 44	+0.70
Cuddapah	85.7	70.9	96	1.88	24.02	+1.81
Madras	84.7	57.8	64	..	2.41	—1.28
Bangalore	89.0	70.3	67	..	7.14	+1.88
Coimbatore	90.5	74.0	61	..	7.61	+1.23
Trichinopoly	83.2	71.5	92	0.95	37.36	+8.78
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th February, 1918, was 30.154 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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